

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

FRIDAY, MAY [illegible]
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By a remarkable coincidence, the discovery of the archives of Bar Kochba was announced on the eve of the holiday — Lag Ba'omer — which commemorates his desperate struggle against the Romans, the last fight for Jewish independence in ancient Israel. The people of modern Israel have been thrilled by these concrete links with an era that has become symbolic for Jewish heroism but about which our information hitherto has had to rely more on legend than on facts.

BAR KOCHBA LETTERS

Epigraphical finds are adding the [illegible] of archaeology, while the discovery of letters from historic personalities constitute the excavator's dream. The discovery of a group of letters emanating from Bar Kosiba (and the time has come to start calling him by his rightful name) constitutes the most sensational and significant single archaeological find in the State of Israel.

Many factors have contributed to the success of the mission which found the letters — notably the efficiency of its leaders, organisers and participants. In addition, the popular enthusiasm for the past created a climate whereby expeditions of this nature have been turned into national events. The scholars who conducted the search deserve special praise for the speed with which they have made known the results. Academic figures traditionally move slowly but the custom in Israel is to move speedily, without damage to our reputation for scholarship. An outstanding instance of this was the deciphering and publication of the original Dead Sea Scrolls (the Lamech scroll) while again in the present instance the Bar Kosiba archives have been exhibited before the work of opening the letters is even completed.

The speed of publication is a tribute to the skill and self-confidence of the scholars. It contrasts favourably with the snail's pace at which ancient fragments in Jordan have been published. Major scrolls discovered years ago are still not scheduled for publication; the text of the famous Copper Scroll is only now being made known. The main reason for these delays is the dearth of trained scholars working on this valuable material.

The Dead Sea Scrolls and their implications have electrified the Western World; yet research on their significance is being seriously held up by the obtuseness of the Jordan Government which refuses access to the material not only to Israel scholars but to Jewish scholars from any part of the world. The treasure-house of Jewish literature that is now housed in the Rockefeller Museum in the Old City of Jerusalem is thus available to anyone except those who are most concerned and who — as the Israel example has shown — could most beneficially study them.

The position taken by the Jordanian Government is the more serious as the Museum is an international trust. Built with funds contributed by John D. Rockefeller, who died earlier this week, it is directed by a Board of Trustees which includes an Israel representative. Jordan has, however, consistently defied its international obligations by refusing to allow the Israel representative even to participate in meetings of the Board. The Museum has in fact been taken over by the Jordanian Government's Department of Antiquities.

It is hard to understand how an international body such as UNESCO can co-operate with a country which defies everything this organisation stands for and which has even introduced discrimination into the cultural sphere. If Jordan can be persuaded to give equal access to the scrolls to all scholars regardless of creed or nationality, the study of the Dead Sea Scrolls, which belong to the spiritual heritage of humanity, could be set forward by decades.

Dag in U.K. For Talks with Louw On Apartheid

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — [illegible]

Mr. Hammarskjold is to have talks with Mr. Eric Louw, South African Minister of External Affairs, in [illegible]

Israel Links Denied by Pakistan

LONDON (Reuter). — The Pakistan Foreign Secretary [illegible]

Fulbright Due In Jerusalem On Monday

POST Diplomatic Reporter

Mr. J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is due in Jerusalem on Monday [illegible]

Adenauer Gives Way To Khrushchev

PARIS (Reuter). — [illegible]

U.K. Somaliland Free Next Month

LONDON (Reuter). — The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain Macleod, announced yesterday that the Somaliland Protectorate will attain independence on June 26. [illegible]

Nuclear Check Post System Proposed

GENEVA (Reuter). — The U.S. has proposed that a complete system of Nuclear Control Posts should be set up in the Soviet Union, America and Britain [illegible]

'It's Up to Mr. K,' Says Ike; Soviet Trip to be Aired at Summit

US Hasn't Yet Known Real War

MOSCOW (Reuter). — A warning by Mr. Khrushchev of possible war if further spy flights led to Soviet retaliation against the bases was disclosed yesterday when the text of his press conference was released here after 17 hours' delay. [illegible]

Horton 'Impudent'

[illegible]

At another point he said: "If the U.S. has not yet experienced a real war on her territory, has not experienced air raids, and if it wishes to unleash war, we shall be compelled to fire rockets which will explode on the aggressor's territory in the very first minutes of war." [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

'I Could Use the Ten Days'

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The White House made it clear yesterday that cancellation or postponement of President Eisenhower's trip to the Soviet Union in June depends entirely on his host — Soviet Prime Minister Khrushchev. [illegible]

U.S. Puts Blame On Soviet Union

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — [illegible]

How Powers Survived

LONDON (Reuter). — The British Communist Party newspaper "Daily Worker" said this morning that Powers, the American pilot, owed his life to the fact that the Russian rocket which shot down his U-2 aircraft exploded under its tail. [illegible]

SOVIET SPY SUSPECTS HELD IN WEST BERLIN

BERLIN (Reuter). — West Berlin police yesterday announced the arrest of two men suspected of spying for the Soviet Union — one a West Berlin businessman, the other an East German accountant of Gotha.

U.S. Congress Votes Foreign Aid Bill

WASHINGTON. — Congress yesterday gave final approval to a bill authorising a foreign military and economic aid programme [illegible]

Cuban Guns Down Plane, Killing U.S. Pilot

HAVANA (Reuter). — [illegible]

B-G to Meet French Leaders on June 14

By ISRAEL NEUMAN

Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to Paris will open on June 14 [illegible]

Cypriots Assuming Reins of Government

NICOSIA (Reuter). — [illegible]

Shtarkes Jailed; To Stay Until He Surrenders Yosse'leh

By [illegible], Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Supreme Court on Thursday ordered the imprisonment of Nahman Shtarkes, of Jerusalem, until he returns his eight-year-old grandson, Yosse'leh Schuhmacher, to the boy's parents, Alter and Ida Schuhmacher of Holon. [illegible]

AFTER MIDNIGHT

[illegible]

[illegible] is yours with EGGED TOURS

The Housewife queries—The Scientist replies:

I'm completely confused ..

Could you explain, please?—





QUESTION: What is C.D.?

ANSWER: The letters C. D. stand for the thorough "Continued Deodorisation" process, which eliminates offensive tastes and odours from edible oils.

Q: Does any other local plant have C.D. equipment?

A: No, Etz Hazayit is the only factory that has installed this latest American innovation, the past decade's most important contribution to the world's oil industry.

Q: What is the difference between this process and the methods in general use?

A: The ordinary method cannot ensure that air will not reach the oil, thereby causing oxidation. "Double-wall" refining, a simple but brilliant expedient invented by the American scientist, A. E. Bailey, overcomes this difficulty. The oil, refined in the inner of two containers, separated from the outer container by a wall of vacuum, is guaranteed against any contact with air. This system has the additional advantage of preventing "reflux" of odorous matter, which in ordinary methods may find its way back into the oil. This explains the clear colour, fine taste and pure aroma of "Extra" oil.

Q: Is the equipment itself much different from other types?

A: Definitely. Ordinary installations are constructed of iron, which, in contact with the oil, produces injurious pro-oxydants, affecting the quality of the oil. The C.D. installation, however, is made of stainless steel, which never produces pro-oxydants.

Q: What are pro-oxydants, exactly?

A: Pro-oxydants are chemicals which accelerate oxidation of the oil. This not only destroys nutrients (vitamins and unsaturated acids known to be of value against cholesterol and heart disease) but eventually makes the oil go rancid and unfit for use.

Q: Recently, I heard of some other innovation in refining. What might that be?

A: It is a process similar to one already in operation at our plant, which affects only the initial stage of refining. The final stage, however, is the crucial stage for determining the oil's taste and quality, and here the C.D. process is decisive.

Q: What controls govern C.D. oil, aside from your own laboratory analyses?

A: "Extra" oil is under the permanent supervision of the Israel Standards Institute. Every bottle bears its label of approval.

Q: How can I distinguish between "Extra" oil and imitations?

A: At your grocer's you will see that it's easy to tell the difference. "Extra" oil comes in the bottle with the red collar.

ETZ HAZAITH EXTRA

The ONLY oil refined by the C.D. process.

C.D.



Social & Personal

[illegible] Weizmann [illegible] at her residence in Rehovot Mr. and Mrs. Israel [illegible] of London, the Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Avraham Gilboa [illegible] at the Weizmann Archives.

A luncheon was tendered at the Ramat Aviv Hotel on Wednesday by the Board of Directors of [illegible] in honour of its Chairman, Mr. [illegible]. Among those present were Dr. Y. Foerder, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. and Mr. [illegible], Managing Director of [illegible] Rural and Suburban Settlement Company Ltd., and their wives.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jean Bourdeillette yesterday paid their first official visit to the Weizmann Institute and toured the Institute's laboratories. Mr. Abba Eban, Minister without Portfolio and President of the Institute, entertained the guests at a luncheon in the Dan Martin faculty club house. Other guests included Prof. Gerhard M. J. Schmidt, chairman of the Institute's Scientific Committee; Prof. J. Gillis, chairman of the Scientific Council; Prof. and Mrs. I. Berenblum; Prof. and Mrs. Amos de Shalit; Mr. and Mrs. Reuven [illegible]; Dr. Judith Bregman; and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Meltzer.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Patrick Francis Hancock visited the Hebrew University yesterday and were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the President, Prof. B. Mazar.

The Argentine Ambassador and Mrs. Garcia Arias yesterday gave a farewell reception for the members of the Israel delegation attending the celebrations of the May 1810 Revolution in Argentina.

The East Nigerian Minister of Health and of Agriculture, Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], were yesterday guests of honour at a lunch given by the Histadrut Central Committee. The Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, welcomed the guests. Later, Messrs. [illegible] gave a cocktail party at the Ramat Aviv Hotel. Among those present were the Foreign Minister, the Head of the Histadrut Political Department, and the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Ghana and Liberia.

The Swedish Ambassador, Mr. [illegible], was received at Hechal Shlomo by Mr. Maurice A. Jaffe, the Executive Director. Later he was entertained to lunch by Mr. Jaffe. Dr. Z. Wahrhaftig, Mr. Isaac Wolfson and Mr. Mordechai Mayer were also present.

Professor Manuel Eduardo Hubner, of Chile, also visited Hechal Shlomo.

A delegation of Swedish trade union leaders, here as guests of the Histadrut, on Thursday called on Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon, and also met with the Head of the [illegible] Department, Mrs. [illegible]. The members of the delegation are: Mr. [illegible], Vice-President of the Swedish Trades Union Congress; Mr. R. Vilund, Secretary of the Congress; Mr. [illegible], President of the Metal Workers' Union; Mr. [illegible] Lantz, President of the Chemical and Leather Workers' Union; Mr. Einar Kilander, President of the Textile Workers' Union; and Mr. John Oftlund, President of the Clerks' Union.

Mr. H.V. Kamath and Mrs. A. Limaye, Indian delegates to the conference of the Council of the Socialist International, were on Thursday guests of the Jerusalem branch of Mapai.

The visiting agricultural delegation from Uruguay was on Thursday received by the Acting Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. [illegible] Shochter.

An exhibition of woodcuts by Jacob Pins will be opened tomorrow (Saturday) at 11.30 a.m. at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem.

Daniel Barenboim, the young pianist, will continue his series of Beethoven sonata concerts on Saturday evenings at 8.30 p.m. at Beit Sokolov, Tel Aviv. Tickets can be obtained until 1 p.m. today.

M. Jean Louis Barrault will be the guest of honour at the Gala [illegible] of the film [illegible] at the [illegible] Cinema, Tel Aviv, today at [illegible] p.m. (Advt.)

The Ambassador Hotel takes pleasure in announcing that the halls of the hotel will be opened on May [illegible] [illegible] Magen David Adom. (Advt.)

Ta'asi [illegible] would welcome volunteers for interesting [illegible] work. Please call at [illegible], Straus Health Centre, Jerusalem. (Advt.)

ISRAEL NATIONAL

OPERA

[illegible] Tel Aviv

FAUST

[illegible]

S. Korea Villagers Burn Headman

SEOUL (Reuter). — About [illegible] villagers of Kochang, in southwestern Korea, Wednesday night burned their administrative chief in revenge for his refusal to save villagers from massacre during the Korean War, a press report here said yesterday.

The report said the villagers took Pak Yung Bo, aged [illegible], to the cemetery where the massacre victims were buried. They [illegible] him with [illegible] and burned him while he was [illegible].

The attackers, according to the report, alleged that in 1951 Pak had refused to testify that villagers had not collaborated with Communist troops. South Korean army troops who suspected the villagers of collaboration killed 600 from three villages, including Kochang.

The police chief was stoned and injured when he rushed to the cemetery to stop the violence.

The report said an investigation had begun but no arrests had been reported.

In Seoul, South Korean secret police organizations known only by their code names "105" and "108" will be disbanded on instructions from the interim Government, police headquarters announced.

There were two secret police organizations under Syngman Rhee's administration. The headquarters said "108" was a "super-secret organization" that watched over "105." At least 64 officers were known to be members of the organizations and they would be dismissed.

Namir at World Mayors' Gathering

CHICAGO (Reuter).—Eleven hundred mayors from 14 nations — including Mayor Mordecai Namir of Tel Aviv — gathered here on Wednesday for the opening of the International municipal assembly of the U.S. conference of Mayors and the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.



YEHOSHUA HABUSHI

Habushi Elected Nazareth Freeman

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — The Director of the Arab Affairs Department of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Yehoshua Habushi, yesterday became the second person to be made a Freeman of Nazareth since the city acquired municipal status in 1875. Mr. Habushi was given the freedom of the city by the unanimous vote of the Municipal Council, with the Communist Councillors abstaining.

The only other Nazareth Freeman, named in 1946, was the late Monsignor Antonio Vergani, who was Vicar-General of the Latin Patriarchate in Israel.

The Mayor of Nazareth, Mr. Seif e-Din Zuabi, informing Mr. Habushi of the award, said it was made in appreciation of his activities on behalf of the Arab population of the city and the faithful manner in which he carried out the Ministry of Labour's programme in the Arab settlements.

Mr. Habushi displayed great initiative in the promotion of employment opportunities for Arab workers, the paving of roads to Arab villages, the organization of cooperative enterprises and the development of village water projects. In the period preceding the establishment of the State Employment Service, he guided the activities of the Arab employment offices.

KHRUSHCHEV

(Continued from Page One)

such planes, and we will notify all the States from which these planes will be sent to our country. We understand that if such aggressive actions continue this might lead to war."

[illegible] all this [illegible] the Kremlin meeting, Mr. Khrushchev replied: "[illegible] [illegible] this question, though they [illegible] [illegible] the aggressors who dare raise a hand against us.

"You see how accurately our [illegible] shot down the plane [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] everyone to see."

He went on: "At his press conference, Herter made an outrageous statement: far from feeling guilty and ashamed of aggressive actions, he justifies them and says that this will continue in the future. Only countries which are in a state of war can act in this way.

"We are not in a state of war with America."

Mr. Khrushchev also said that if world public opinion realized the gravity of the situation and unanimously condemned this act, and if the U.S. Government no longer used such methods with regard to other states, "This will be a good, refreshing act in any consisting tendency in international relations."

Asked if one can remain optimistic about U.S. policy, Mr. Khrushchev said "I hold myself to be an incorrigible optimist. I regard the provocative flight of the American [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] war, but as [illegible]. They have now 'probed' us and we have found the end of the 'probes'."

He was prepared to grant that the Turkish, Pakistani and Norwegian authorities did not know about the provocative flight of the U-2 — "I do not think that even the Prime Ministers of the countries on whose territory American military bases are situated are let inside those bases."

The fault of such nations as Turkey and Pakistan was to have joined aggressive blocs, which was "selling one's soul to the devil."

The Soviet Union, he said, never sent planes to the U.S. or any other country for reconnaissance purposes. There had been instances of Soviet planes inadvertently violating the Turkish and Pakistan frontiers, but "we have apologized to those countries and punished those responsible."

VISITORS' GALLERY

Risked His Future—on Israel

When Mr. Irving Norry was half-way towards his goal of economic independence, he risked his future, his reputation and his freedom by smuggling arms to Israel — and landed in a jail in Rochester, N.Y.

The past [illegible] years have brought many changes in him: his hairline has receded [illegible] and today, at 49, his five foot 11 inch frame carries a hefty 200 pounds; his interest in Jewish affairs, especially Israel, has [illegible] steadily. It is more than platonic — he has invested $250,000 in private Israel concerns. His sense of adventure, both within and outside the business world where he made his mark, has remained as keen as ever. (His most thrilling experience in Israel, he says, can be recounted only years from now.)

In Rochester, he and his fellow colleagues in "Americans for the Haganah" had devised what they believed was a fool-proof method of smuggling arms. They were mistaken.

Irish Sympathy

Bailed out of jail, Mr. Norry came up for trial before Judge Henry O'Connor. The judge coolly weighed the evidence, and handed down a 30-day suspended sentence. In a gruff aside, the judge added: "I would have smuggled arms to Ireland."

Born in Brooklyn of poor immigrant parents—his father was a carpenter who died when his four sons and three daughters where still in their teens— Mr. Norry decided to enter the business world. He worked his way through the Rochester Business Institute. Upon graduation he began selling electrical machinery, manufacturing office chairs, and dealing in real estate.

Here on his sixth visit since 1948, he came not on a private visit, but as an "employee." "This is the first time I've working for anyone in the past 26 years," he quips.

Two Seminars

His employers, the U.S. Operations Mission and the Israel Management Centre, brought him and three other Americans to study the managerial set-up here and to conduct two seminars for local managers on the philosophy and practice of management.

"If management is important in the U.S., it is doubly important here. As Americans see a growth of managerial responsibility in Israel, they will invest more and more in the country's industrial future."

He thinks American investors will follow their investments to Israel. (His daughter, Debby, 17, plans to enter the Hebrew University after finishing two years of university in the U.S. His other child, Neil, 22, visited Israel last year with his wife, Sharon, 18, and Debby).

His own Israel investments have been in the Palestine Economic Corporation, Mehadrin, Avnal, Dagon Silo, the Sharon Hotel,



IRVING NORRY

Israel Paper Mills, Stavin Engineering Company, the Transport Commercial Corporation, Mechanica and others.

"Why did I invest here? Well, I wanted to help the country and I was given to understand that the money would not only retain its value but also grow as the country strode towards economic independence. What returns have I received? Well, as much as any 'benign' investment makes, though not as much as if I had invested the money in the U.S."

Mr. Norry is still keeping a keen eye open for more investments and is toying with the idea of setting up a company which would rent new machine tools to firms either too small, or too poor, to purchase their own.

Active in the U.J.A., Israel Bonds, the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel and the American Friends of the Hebrew University, he has established a unique personal project: every year for the past six years he has helped finance the expenses of a young Israeli who wants to go to the U.S. for advanced study.

More First-Graders in Capital's State Schools

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The percentage of first-grade pupils registered in State schools in Jerusalem rose slightly this year, as compared with those registered for State Religious Schools, according to tentative figures drawn up in the Municipality.

Last year 44.5 per cent registered for State schools; this year the figure rose to 46 per cent. Last year's figure of 33.5 per cent for State Religious Schools this year fell to 32.3 per cent.

Independent (Agudat Yisrael) schools now have 15.7 per cent of the pupils, as compared with 18 per cent last year.

Tables in Brief

INDEPENDENCE.—A Government bill modifying the constitution of the Fifth Republic and enabling African states belonging to the French Community to opt for complete independence [illegible] membership of the Community was adopted by the French National Assembly on Wednesday night.

SEARCH. — Buckingham Palace was searched again yesterday by Scotland Yard men for a £1,700 diamond and emerald brooch which was lost by the Duchess of Gloucester, sister-in-law of the Duke of Gloucester, at the reception and ball given in the Palace last week by Queen Elizabeth for Princess Margaret.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 6.45 tonight and ends tomorrow at 7.48 p.m.

Portion: [illegible]

Haftara: [illegible]

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 6.15 p.m. Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight [illegible] [illegible] Morning [illegible] p.m. [illegible] by Dr. Wahrhaftig, 6.00 p.m. Ma'ariv, 6.45 p.m. [illegible]

Sehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shaharit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Beit Rehavia): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Lecture on [illegible]. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m.

Habira Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit: 8.00 a.m.

Menor [illegible] Synagogue: Shaharit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hakerem, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Sermon: Dr. Gustav Bechtahl.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (5 Nahum Cohen St.): Tonight 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.30 a.m.

Ohel Shlomo [illegible] (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.30 & 9.30 a.m. Minha, 6.10 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh (3 Rehov Natan Shtraus): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.10 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (35 Hirzel Bofer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shaharit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Emeth Synagogue: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit: 8.00 a.m. Minha 6.30 p.m. Arvit 7.05 p.m.

State Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

Sapan Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

JERUSALEM: [illegible] [illegible]

TEL AVIV: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HAIFA: [illegible]

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: [illegible]

TEL AVIV: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HAIFA: [illegible]

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. [illegible], 30 King George, 2/58. Dr. [illegible], [illegible] Allenby, Magen David Adom, [illegible] Dr. Ehar, 46 Nachlat [illegible].

TEL AVIV: Dr. [illegible], 8 Shimshon, [illegible]. Dr. Garmise, 9 Trumpeldor, Dr. Bar-Even, [illegible]

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. [illegible], 12 [illegible]. Dr. Sadar, [illegible] Allenby, Magen David Adom [illegible] Dr. Ehar, 46 Nachlat.

TEL AVIV: Same as above.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

[illegible]

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: [illegible] to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York. [illegible]

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. [illegible], from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens. [illegible] [illegible] from London, Rome and Athens. [illegible] — Al 202, from New York, Paris and Rome. [illegible] Cyprus Airways 20, from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia [illegible]

Prepared by Civil Aviation Dept.

Where to go

Meet the Israeli

Many Israelis come to our offices to offer home hospitality to visitors from foreign countries.

If YOU would like to accept their hospitality and meet an Israeli family with interests similar to yours, drop in at one of our offices, or phone, and they'll do the rest.

Jerusalem — 48 King George Ave., Tel. [illegible]

Tel Aviv — 7 Mendele St. Tel. [illegible]

Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. [illegible]

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Meet Jerusalem Artists: — Artists House. Dancing from 9. Jam Session at 11. Visitors and members only.

• Tours: —

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4361, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.

Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron — Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• Postponed: —

Duo piano recital by Bracha Eden, Alexander Tamir.

• Exhibitions: —

Artists House: International Travel Posters. 1960 Spring Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 23727. Est. 1932. 9-1, 3-7, Friday 9-2. Paintings by Mokh, Stern, Ben Shaul, Aschheim, Holzman, Krakauer, Binger, Pins, Dror and Levanon. All purchases mailed upon request.

Rina Gallery, 18 Princess Mary Ave., Exhibition of oils and gouaches by Aliza, Upper Gallery: Group Exhibition of the significant artists of Israel. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 11-1, [illegible]

Ecclesiastic Paintings by Cyr Grundman, opening at 5, by Yehuda Haezrahi. 10 Israeli Painters: Nora Art Gallery, 3 Maimon Ave. Today, 10-1, 5-8; tomorrow, 10-2.

"Israel Today" — [illegible] Exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1; 4-8.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, Hours: 9-1, 3-5; Friday, 9-1; Saturdays and Holidays 10-1; Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Hazor, Beit Shean and Tel [illegible].

• Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological objects, Primitive Art, Jewish Artists of the Ecole de Paris, Museum's collection. Jacob Pins, woodcuts. Oil paintings by Hanna Ben-Dov, Engravings by [illegible] — Museum Collection. Today, tomorrow, 9-1.

Bezalel Art Library: "Figures in modern painting. Books — new acquisitions. Today, 9-1.

• Zoo: —

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today, 8-2.30; tomorrow, 9-4.

TEL AVIV

• Circus: —

Warsaw Circus at Kikar Malchei Yisrael. Today, 3; tomorrow, 4.30, 9 p.m. Sunday, last day.

• Dine and Dance: —

Dolphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. [illegible]

Galei Gordon Restaurant, [illegible] [illegible], 17 Rehov Frischer, [illegible] Tel. 23700.

New Alaska Bar, 27 Ben Yehuda, Nightly programme with the famous singer, Jacomo Villa. Typical Hungarian restaurant. Manager: Laszlo Zgred "Vas Diofa". Open from 8 p.m. until dawn. Hungarian cuisine. Gipsy Music, open terrace. Tel Aviv, 10-12 Dizengoff, 2nd floor.

• Tourist Service: —

Visit Hadassah Club, 29 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26329. Wizo Club, 21 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26833. 8 a.m.-3 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens: —

Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions: —

Ancient Glass Exhibition. Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.

• Tel Aviv Museum: —

a) Dizengoff House: Six Israeli painters and sculptors (I. Awret, A. Awret, St. Alexander, H. Levi, A. Priwer, H. Schwarz).

— Etchings, lithographs, woodcuts by Edvard Munch (by courtesy of the Norwegian Government). Today, tomorrow, 10-1.

b) Rubinstein Pavilion: Recent paintings by Yehezkel Streichman — The Museum's collection of Israel artists. Today, 10-1, tomorrow, 6-10.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre: —

Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Office, 25 Hehaluts. Tel. 4878, [illegible]

• Exhibition: —

Portraits by S. Lamm. Artists House, 24 U.N.O. Ave., daily except Fridays, 10-1, 4-7.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Piano Recital: — Pnina Cohen, Rubin Academy, 8.30.

• Theatre: —

Le Theatre de France: Madeleine Renaud and Jean-Louis Barrault Company, "Le Misanthrope," Habimah, 7, 9.30.

Cameri: "Look Homeward, Angel," 6.45, 9.30.

Ohel: "Graduation Year," 8.30 Newly installed air-conditioning.

• Exhibition: —

Art Gallery, Artists House, Beit Hamila, [illegible] 11 a.m.

• Lag Ba'omer Party: —

Folklore around the bonfire followed by ballroom dancing. Bar. British Settlers Association, Touring Club, Yahalom, 9 p.m. Tickets including 1st refreshment IL8 (members IL6).

HAIFA

• Concert: —

Jacob Groth, Conductor-soloist, string orchestra, works by Purcell, Elgar, Avderi, Vivaldi, Mozart. Beitenu, 8.30.

Histadrut members subscribing to Israel Philharmonic Orchestra may pick up their tickets next week: Categories 1-2-3, Sun. May 15: Categ. 4, Mon., May 16; Categ. 5, Tues. May 17, Wed., May 18; Categ. 7, Fri., May 20; Half subscriptions, Sun. May 22, daily. Mornings 9-12; afternoons 4.30-6.30 except Wed. and Fri. Receipt, Binyanei Haooma coupon and Edison coupon must be brought.

• Exhibitions: —

African Art. Samuel Dubiner's collection. Municipal Museum of Modern Art: City Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

HADAR HAMATAYIM

• Theatre: —

Habimah Twelve Angry Men," 8.30.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Performances at 8.30

"12 Angry Men," Sun., May 15, Kfar Saba. "Visit of the Old Lady," Mon., May 16, Beersheba. "Uncle Vanya," Tel Aviv, Tues., Wed., May 17-18. "12 Angry Men," Kiryat Haim, Tues., May 17. "Visit of the Old Lady," Tues., Haifa, Wed., Thurs., May 18-19, Kfar Warburg, Fri., May 20.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Tel Aviv, 8.30

"Faust," Tues., Sat.; May 17, 21.



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TEL AVIV: EGGED-DAN TOURS, 59 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. [illegible]

HAIFA: EGGED TOURS, [illegible], 104 Rehov Ha'atzmaut, Tel. [illegible]

AND AT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA

Estate Case No. 164/57

Motion file [illegible]

In the matter of the Estate of the late Aron Solomon [illegible], deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. ISAAC CAHUN, Advocate of Haifa, the Administrator of the Estate of the above deceased, has applied to this Court for the termination of the state of Administration and his release as Administrator of the [illegible] [illegible]

S. HARI, Registrar

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It now takes only 6 minutes to reach the Holyland from Terra Sancta, the centre of town, through Gaza Road.

BIG LAG BA'OMER PARTY

On Saturday, May 14, at 9 p.m.

★ SULIMAN "THE GREAT" and his famous folklore group

★ AROUND THE BONFIRE — A real Israeli Garden Party with singing and dancing. Also: Dancing — [illegible] and his Band.

Transportation from "Taxi [illegible]", 1 Rehov [illegible], Jerusalem.

Diplomats' Ball

An honoured guest of the traditional Magen David Adom benefit Diplomats' Ball, to take place on May 14, 1960, at the Herzliya Accadia Hotel, will be the National Champion, of Galilee wine-cellars (Rehov Hagalil).

FOR SALE

CITROEN 1959

5 h.p. Weight 400 kg.

TELEFUNKEN TAPE RECORDER 1959

2 Speeds, works on radio and independently.

KENWOOD ROTISSOIRE 1959

All items in excellent condition. Phone Jerusalem [illegible]

New Luxury Villa Herzliya-Pituah fully furnished, to let for six months, from June or July. Phone [illegible], Herzliya, 8-9 a.m. or 6-8 p.m.

BEZALEL School of ARTS & CRAFTS

Applications are invited for the post of

Principal of The School

Desired Qualifications: Experience in Management of Educational or other Institutions, Academic or high professional education. Age not less than 35 years. Applications with curricula vitae to be sent not later than Friday, June 3, 1960, to P.O.B. 7034, Jerusalem.

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1957 Vauxhall Victor

Write: No. [illegible], P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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45 Ben Yehuda

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YOUNG MAN Wanted

for lively office in Tel Aviv. Jobs: [illegible], early [illegible]. Hebrew, English — knowledge of German. [illegible] good at figures. Pleasing personality, able to get along well with people. Excellent prospects for the right man. Apply, in own handwriting in Hebrew and English, to: No. [illegible], P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.



Today's Weather

[illegible]

ARRIVALS

[illegible]

DEPARTURE

[illegible]

A MENTAL HEALTH clinic has been opened in Beersheba to serve the Negev district. A welfare officer and a psychologist are on duty permanently, while a team of psychiatrists receive patients twice a week by appointment.

GIVATAIM municipality last night approved a [illegible] development budget for 1960-61. A by-law forbidding the sale of pork was also passed and will go into effect in six weeks.

17 Tourists Finish 'Jet' Hebrew Course

TEL AVIV. — The first 17 tourists to enrol in a new-type "jet speed" Hebrew course, which lasts a total of just eight hours, were "graduated" at Z.O.A. House here on Thursday. Each of the students received a diploma inscribed in Hebrew and English.

The course included a lesson in dancing the Hora. The majority of pupils in the first class were American tourists—with women in the majority.

The courses, held each week, Monday to Thursday, from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. are organized by Z.O.A. House in co-operation with the Tel Aviv Municipality.

Schwartz's Body To Lie in State Sunday

TEL AVIV. — The body of the Yiddish actor and director, Maurice Schwartz, will lie in state in the Ohel Shem Hall on Sunday from 10 a.m. At noon, the coffin will be taken to Lydda Airport, and at 3 p.m. it will be flown to New York for burial.

Schwartz died on Tuesday at Beilinson Hospital at the age of [illegible].

The funeral arrangements were decided on Thursday by a public committee which met during the morning at Beit Sokolow. (Itim)

MEMORIAL CEREMONY

A memorial ceremony was held at "Yad Otto Hirsch" on the Shavei Zion seashore yesterday. Tribute was paid to the one-time representative of German Jewry under the Nazi regime by the former President of the German Federal Republic, Prof. Theodor Heuss.

Controller Raps Education Ministry on Paris Art Show

The State Controller yesterday criticized the Ministry of Education and Culture for having failed to see through to the end the selection of artists for the Israel exhibition held at the Museum of Modern Art in Paris last month.

The Controller took up the matter after receiving a complaint against the Ministry from the Artists and Sculptors Association. The show was held within the framework of the cultural agreement between Israel and France.

The report notes that one of the main reasons for the Ministry's reticent attitude was the problematic position of its Art Adviser, Mr. Y. Ardon, to opt out of a decision in which he was personally involved as a participating artist.

But this did not mean that the Ministry should have stayed out of the matter. Another Ministry official should have dealt with it, or some other arrangement should have been worked out to ensure objectivity on the part of the Art Adviser, the Controller said.

Five-Man Panel

It will be recalled that the first list of artists was selected by a five-man panel of judges. The panel was chosen by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education and Culture and included representatives of the Ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs, artists organizations, and the Museum Association.

When the list was published and the artists notified, four of them announced their refusal to participate. "It seems they did not want to be shown with young and unknown artists who, in their opinion, did not represent Israel art," the report noted.

The Education Ministry representative stated that he left the decision in the hands of the Foreign Ministry. The [illegible] the show would not be representative without the four artists, left the final decision in the hands of the Chairman of the Judges Panel. Time was pressing and there was a danger that the exhibition might be cancelled. The Chairman drew up a new list, which contained five of the artists who were on the first list.

Proper Authority

The Controller stated that the Ministry of Education and Culture is the proper authority for dealing with art matters, and it was its job to see the exhibition through all its stages. Although the Foreign Ministry represented Israel abroad, it was the Education Ministry's function to deal with the exhibition from the point of view of Israel art and Israel artists.

After the four artists had refused to participate, it was up to the Ministry to decide what conclusions, if any, should be drawn. It was, of course, necessary to take into account the fact that the artists originally chosen by the panel had already received invitations to this effect, the Controller added.

Mr. Ardon, asked for comment, told The Jerusalem Post that he had not seen the report, but he assumed the Ministry would discuss it. He said he agreed that the ideal situation would be for the post of Adviser to be filled by a person who was not a painter. "But it is not always possible to find the right person."

He added that in the eight years that he had filled the office, Israel had participated in a great many exhibitions abroad, but that only over the one in question had any difficulties arisen.

President at French Gala Performance

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The first gala performance by the Compagnie Jean Louis Barrault-Madeleine Renaud at the Habimah Theatre here on Thursday turned into a demonstration of Israel-French friendship.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, and the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, were among the audience, and Mr. Barrault was greeted by Mr. Avraham Ninio of Habimah, before the curtain rose on the production of Molière's "Le Misanthrope." A military band played the Israel and French national anthems as the President entered his box.

After the performance the French Ambassador and Mme. Jean Bourdeillette held a reception at their residence in Jaffa. Among the more than 400 guests were Cabinet ministers and heads of diplomatic missions.

INBAL'S PREMIERE IN NICOSIA

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Cyprus, and members of the island's transitional Government were among a large international audience which Wednesday night applauded a gala performance here by Israel's Inbal dance troupe.

522 'Careful Driver' Awards in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A total of 522 Jerusalemites last Wednesday evening were awarded "Careful Driver" certificates, attesting that during the past year they had not been involved in accidents.

More than 90 prizes, ranging from a transistor radio to a gas stove, were raffled off. Tickets to the drawing were distributed free to the drivers.

The ceremony, which took place at the Y.M.C.A. hall, was presided over by Mr. A. Dushai, chairman of the Jerusalem branch of the Council for the Prevention of Traffic Accidents.

Claims Child's School Registration Forged

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — The principal of a State religious school in Kiryat Shmona has been detained on suspicion of forging parents' signatures of their children's school registration forms.

The matter came to light when a resident of Kiryat Shmona, a new immigrant from India, was told when he went to register his child that he had already opted for the religious school. As proof, he was shown his "signature," a thumb print on the dotted line.

The man, who does not read Hebrew, says that he is quite capable of signing his name in English, and lodged a complaint with the police.

BEERSHEBA PHONE LINKS RESTORED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Telephone communication was restored here last night after a day- by the Ministry of Health. long interruption caused by a Public Works Department tractor which ripped a cable while working on road repairs in the morning, near Kastina, north of here.

BODY IDENTIFIED

AFULA. — The body of a man who hanged himself about a week ago in a grove near Nahalal, was yesterday identified by his father as that of [illegible].

J'lem Cinemas' Beat-the-Tax Bid

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem cinema owners have decided to outflank the Municipality's new increase in the tax on movie tickets — which became law with the publication of the city's by-law in "Reshumot" yesterday — by selling tickets costing only 89 agorot at all seats at all performances.

The tax on this ticket, which has been virtually non-existent for the past few years, has not been raised by the new law. [illegible] ticket, which bears a municipal tax of 37.7 agorot. The remainder goes to the Government and other bodies. On a IL1.50 ticket, the owners and the city make 75 agorot each, and therefore the city's share is much larger on the more expensive tickets.

The price cut will take effect from the beginning of next week.

Mr. Moshe Shapira, spokesman for the cinema owners, said he thought the city would lose much more heavily on the 89-agora tickets than the owners and then the city would be forced to cancel the new law.

Israel Security Prizes Awarded

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, yesterday awarded three Israel Security Prizes to five research workers of the Ministry of Defence's Weapons Development Division and three Signal Corps men.

For the first time, a woman has been included among the prizewinners. No information is available on the nature of their contributions.

- S/A Alexander Rosen, aged 35; [illegible]; and Mr. Ze'ev Miller, aged 37 — all Signal Corps men — share a prize for the development of communications media;
- Mr. Dov Katz, 33, and Mrs. Ruth Kerel, 32, share a prize for weapons research;
- Mr. Moshe Epstein, 33, Mr. Amnon Yaron, 42, and Mr. [illegible], share a prize for weapons development.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres, said that the panel of judges had this year decided on the award of three prizes, instead of the customary two, because of the importance of the three discoveries.

In a speech following the actual award, Mr. Ben-Gurion stressed that the kind of knowledge represented by the work for which these prizes are awarded cannot be acquired abroad. If we do not develop our own research, we shall eventually lag behind our enemies, he declared.

Wool Firm's Heads On Currency, Tax Charges

TEL AVIV. — Four directors of a large wool textile firm were arraigned before Magistrate B. Korngold on Thursday on charges of evading income tax and violating currency regulations. They were released on IL20,000 bail and a IL10,000 bank guarantee each.

The four men are Carol Laskowitz, of Herzliya, and Josef Brill, Jacques Vardigalli and Franz Lustig, of Tel Aviv. They are all directors of Tel Aviv Wool Industry Ltd., of Rehov Lilienblum, which has a large factory for carded wool fabrics in Bnei Brak.

According to the Economic Division of the Police, who are now going over the company's books, the directors transferred "tens of thousands of pounds" worth of foreign currency abroad in the course of the company's export business. They also allegedly falsified the company's books to evade income tax.

The police enquiry was begun some months ago, and the examination of the books is expected to be completed in another few days. (Itim)

B-G Gives His Version Of Tale of Exodus from Egypt

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister [illegible] his theory to the press that the Biblical version of the Exodus referred to only a comparative handful of Hebrews, and that the great majority of the Children of Israel never went to Egypt.

[illegible]

Allied Brethren

[illegible]

Study Circle

[illegible]

Mr. Ben-Gurion quoted the Septuagint version of the Bible in Greek to show that the Children of Israel spent 430 years in Egypt and in the Land of Canaan (and not only in Egypt as in the Massoretic text). The Talmud adds to this the Land of Goshen, which the Premier identified as the Negev.

He pointed out that the Bible names the male Hebrews who went down to Egypt and those who left. In the case of the descendants of Levi, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, the Bible gives 23 names, who together with their wives must have amounted to about 50 people.

Multiplying by 12 (the number of tribes), he arrived at the figure 600. Had there been 600,000, as recorded by tradition, the Hebrews could have conquered Egypt, Mr. Ben-Gurion asserted.

Swiss Putting Out Herzl Post Mark

The Swiss postal authorities are putting out a special post mark on Sunday to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodor Herzl and celebrations will be held on that date at the Casino in Basle, site of the First Zionist Congress in 1897.

The post mark shows the famous portrait of Herzl looking out over the Rhine and bears a magen David with seven stars arranged in a circle inside — Herzl's design for the Zionist flag. Alongside appears the quotation: "At Basle I founded the Jewish State," in German and Hebrew.

The Basle meeting will be opened by the head of the Jewish Agency Organization Department, Mr. Zvi Lurie. Among the speakers will be Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, and Mr. Pinhas Rosen, Minister of Justice, who will represent the Government.

Some 5,000 persons have applied to be present at the Casino on Sunday, though most of them have had to be turned down because of limited space in the hall. Delegations are being sent from 13 European Jewish communities.

Prior to his departure for Switzerland on Thursday, Dr. Goldmann told "Itim" that he would also visit Germany, where he would try to persuade the Bonn authorities to support the amendment to the Statute of Limitations which would permit the continued prosecution of Nazi criminals accused of non-capital crimes. Under existing legislation, these criminals' liability expired on May 8.

STATE CUP SOCCER GAMES

Jerusalem Post Sport Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The 12 National League teams, nine League A clubs, nine from League B and the two remaining clubs from League C will compete this Saturday in the seventh round of the State Cup. There will be no League matches.

Under the draw for this round, the National League teams meet clubs of lower divisions, while most League A sides play one another. The most interesting game of this round will be in Haifa, where the local Maccabi face Hadera Maccabi.

SPORTS FIXTURES

[illegible]

T.A. BOXERS LOSE TO YUGOSLAV CLUB

BELGRADE (Reuter). — The amateur boxing team of [illegible] beat the Tel Aviv [illegible] boxing club on Wednesday by 14 points to eight.

'Trial' Census in Kishon on Monday

A trial census will be held in Kishon Lands, beginning Monday, in preparation for the national census which is planned for May 1961. This was announced by Prof. R. Bachi, the Government Statistician, at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Prior to the arrival of the enumerators, each household will receive a form on which the names of those living there [illegible] are to be listed. When the enumerator calls, he will transfer the information onto another form, and obtain [illegible] data, such as the religion, date of birth and country of origin of each person in the household.

Every fifth household will be given a more detailed questionnaire, designed to obtain information regarding standard of living, level of education, and type of employment. This, it is hoped, will assist in the planning of schools, factories, hospitals and other public institutions.

The May 1961 census here, which will be part of a world-wide census initiated by the United Nations, will be carried out by some 4,000 persons and will cost an estimated IL2.5m.

The population register will also be brought up to date by the Ministry of Interior. A record of the population was last compiled in 1948.

Proposal to Restrict J'lem Sabbath Traffic

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipal Executive has approved the promulgation of a by-law to ban Sabbath traffic in several predominantly orthodox quarters such as Mea Shearim, as well as on Rehov King George when prayers are being held in the Yeshurun Synagogue. The proposal is to be brought before the Council soon for approval.

The areas involved will be clearly marked by signs. Vehicles of the army, police, Magen David Adom, physicians, fire brigade and the Consular Corps and the U.N. will not be affected.

A request by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Y. Ben-Aharon, that traffic be banned on Saturday evenings and holidays in Jerusalem's "triangle" — King George Avenue, Jaffa Road, and Ben-Yehuda Street — has been passed to the Traffic Committee for study.

NATOREI KARTA members held a small protest demonstration and march yesterday evening to protest against mixed bathing at the German Colony swimming pool.

Bid to Head Off Civil Servants' Strike

TEL AVIV. — Negotiations were under way last night to prevent the three-day walkout of senior civil servants which has been scheduled for Sunday. The head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, Mr. A. Becker, has appealed to the civil servants to stay at work and to place their faith in the negotiators.

The Mapai Central Committee on Thursday warned party members among the senior civil servants against leaving their desks. The party also asked them to trust the Histadrut negotiators.

Numismatists' Knuckles Rapped

The Government Department of Antiquities on Thursday denied a recent statement by the Haifa Numismatics Society that the latter had met the requirement of the law in informing the Department of the discovery of a large hoard of ancient coins in the Druse village of Isufiya on Mt. Carmel early this winter.

The find became known only a few weeks ago, following a police investigation into the source of a vast quantity of Tyrian shekels which began appearing on the market.

The Department said yesterday that the periodic inventory of his stock submitted by a Haifa coins dealer, Mr. Arye Better, which included a note that he possessed "a number of Tyrian coins in poor condition," could hardly be called "notification" in the sense required by the law. The inventory, which the Society claimed to be notification, was appended to Mr. Better's application for a renewal of his licence to deal in antiquities.

"Only a clairvoyant could deduce from this cryptic announcement that the coins belonged to the largest hoard ever found in Israel," the Department noted. Moreover, the statement went on, most of the coins, in fact, were in excellent condition.

Book Not Yet Out

As to the Society's second claim — that information on the find was contained in Volume III of the "Corpus of Palestinian Coins" — the Department commented that the book has not yet appeared. In any case, information published in a book cannot properly be considered the "immediate notification" demanded by the law.

On Sunday, members of the Society are to come to Jerusalem to put before the Department their case, that the present regulations discourage finders of valuable antiquities from notifying the authorities.

As it now stands, the law provides that anyone finding an object of archaeological interest may keep his find if he immediately notifies the authorities, though the Department has the option of purchasing it. If he fails to notify the Department, the object is subject to confiscation.

It is learned that the Department has not exercised its right of confiscation since the establishment of the State.

Einstein Bust At Weizmann Institute

REHOVOT. — A larger-than-life bronze bust of Albert Einstein was unveiled at the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Weizmann Institute on Thursday.

The President of the Institute, Mr. Abba Eban, who, while serving as Israel Ambassador to the U.S. had known Einstein personally, unveiled the bust, the work of the South African sculptress, Doreen [illegible]. It was presented to the Institute by the South African Zionist Federation.

Eban Appointed To American Academy

REHOVOT. — The President of the Weizmann Institute, Mr. Abba Eban, has been elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Eban was one of 37 non-Americans so honoured at the Academy's 180th annual meeting in Boston recently.

Others included Jean Paul Sartre, Pablo Casals, Pablo Picasso, Sir Lewis Namier, Sir Charles Snow, Professor Otto Hahn, and Ulanova, the former Bolshoi ballerina.

Moshav Parley Urges Curb on Food Imports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR WARBURG. — The conference of the Moshav Movement, which ended here on Thursday, passed a resolution urging restrictions on the import of foodstuffs from abroad, in order to safeguard the marketing of local farm produce. The objection is mainly to Argentinian beef and American dairy products.

[illegible]

The meeting concluded with an expression of gratitude to Mr. Yitzhak Korn, M.K., for the outstanding service he had rendered the Movement during his many years of service as General Secretary.

Israel-Belgian Plant Opened in Ashdod

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHDOD. — The flags of Belgium and Israel fluttered over the textile factory of Metapic, Israel Ltd., Ashdod's newest plant, when it was opened on Thursday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, in the presence of the Belgian Ambassador, Mr. Jean Leroy.

Mr. D. Ackerman, Director-General of Metapic, speaking on behalf of the firm, which was established by joint Belgium-Israel capital, said that it had been decided to open up in Israel because it offered more favourable terms than any other country that had been considered.

Mr. Sapir recalled his visits to Belgium in recent years and his meetings with prominent Belgian industrialists, as a result of which Metapic had agreed to come to Israel. He hoped that this was only the first of many such business ventures.

The Belgian Ambassador and Mme. Leroy on Thursday gave a lunch at their residence in Ramat Gan in honour of the Minister of Commerce and Industry. Among the guests were [illegible], Controller of Foreign Exchange at the Ministry of Finance; [illegible]; Director of the Industry Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; [illegible], chief engineer of the Industry Division, and Messrs. [illegible] and Ackerman, of Metapic.

Ashkelon Seeks S. African Capital

ASHKELON. — The Mayor of Ashkelon, Mr. Arye Tager, is going to South Africa next week to raise money for the development of the local bathing beach.

Mr. Tager told Itim that the Municipality has been given an option on some 600 dunams of land between Afridar and Barnea, and the money would be used in the purchase and development of the tract. He has been authorised to offer concessions to South African businessmen prepared to invest in vacation attractions.

Israel Backs Moscow For 1967 Fair

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel delegate at the 30-member World Fair committee, which met last week in Paris, supported a proposal that the 1967 World Fair be held in Moscow, it is learned in Jerusalem.

A Canadian proposal that the next World Fair be held in Montreal failed to receive the committee's majority support.

CORRECTION

In connection with the ownership of the Tilgum Rubber and Plastics Company in Haifa, which the District Court on Tuesday ordered liquidated, the I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank figures only as nominee on behalf of clients who held shares in the company for IL1,800, and not as reported.

$304 m. Payments Deficit in 1959

[illegible]

Oil Line Damaged By Flood Water

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Damage estimated at IL250,000 was caused to the oil line by Tuesday's flood, and the opening of the line, scheduled for the beginning of July, will be delayed.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MAY 12, 1960

[illegible]

Bi Buyers only. Bs on Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds: Unsettled
Index Bonds: Friendly
Shares: Weak

AS REPORTED BY
UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.
Your investment advisers

To Moshe and Sara Liber
heartiest congratulations
on the occasion of the BAR MITZVA
of their son [illegible]
Waldo and Joan Tibbetts

We deeply mourn the death of
Our Beloved Mother, Grandmother and Mother-in-Law
DJOYA SOUROUJON
The Bereaved Family
The funeral has already taken place.

On the passing of our life-long friend
MAURICE SCHWARTZ
we extend our heartfelt sympathy
to Mrs. Schwartz and their children.
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hiller
I.T.S. Tourist Service Corporation

We announced the death after a short, serious illness, at the age of 71, of my beloved husband, our father-in-law and grandfather
Dr. Erwin Loewy-Hattendorf
In the name of the bereaved family:
Dr. Erna Loewy-Hattendorf
Ernst and Gerda Bernstein (née Loewy-Hattendorf)
Ursula, Daniela and Michael Hattendorf
The funeral will take place at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery today, Friday, May 13, 1960, at 3 p.m.
A bus will leave from Pension Loewy-Hattendorf, [illegible] Rehov Trumpeldor, Tel Aviv, at 1.15 p.m.
[illegible] Tel Aviv.

The Faculty of Law of
The Hebrew University, Jerusalem
deeply mourns the passing away of
one of the leading jurists of our time,
Sir Hersch Lauterpacht
a Judge of the International Court of The Hague,
formerly Professor of International Law at the
University of Cambridge.

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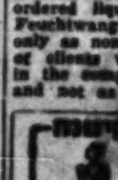


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Bar Kochba—Portrait of the Man

New Light Shed on Obscure General

By Shalom Cohen

THE figure of Bar Kochba is gradually emerging from the haze of legend and antiquity, the discoverer of the letters, Prof. Yigael Yadin, who Wednesday night announced the discovery of the Bar Kochba letters, declared in an interview with The Jerusalem Post in his Jerusalem home yesterday.

Knowledge of the "Prince of Israel" and Jewish general of the second revolt against the Romans was until recently based on literary sources, the earliest Jewish one being the Midrash (Devarim Raba), and non-Jewish historians such as the Greek Dio Cassius, who lived within a century of Bar Kochba. The principal first-hand proofs of his existence were in fact the coins he had struck bearing his name and title of Prince (Nasi) during his brief rule of a few years, and recently, in 1952, papyri found in Jordan.

A Direct Source

The dramatic discovery of the bundle of Bar Kochba letters some six weeks ago in an almost inaccessible Dead Sea Cave in Nahal Hever, in the Judean Desert, will now provide Israel scholars with a direct source of data.

With the telephone constantly ringing in his book-lined study, Dr. Yadin said: "The letters which have now come to light confirm the picture of Bar Kochba as a stern commander." Stern by our standards, but the rule in those days, he added judiciously.

The only other Bar Kochba letters to have been found hitherto are in Jordan with Father J. T. Milik, the leading scroll authority. They include two letters from, and one to, Bar Kochba, and several deeds and contracts in which Bar Kochba is referred to as the ruling sovereign. All were found by Beduin in Wadi Murabba'at in Jordan territory, not far from Nahal Hever, with the exception of the one addressed to Bar Kochba which came from "unknown sources," assumed by Israel scholars to mean Israel. Only one letter has hitherto been published.

Bieberkraut on Phone

The last chapter of the story of the present find began with a phone call to Dr. Yadin calling him to the Jaffa Road laboratory of Dr. James Bieberkraut, where for the past few weeks Dr. Bieberkraut has been engaged in opening the bundle of papyri. Dr. Bieberkraut had unrolled the first Dead Sea Scrolls in Israel's possession for Dr. Yadin's late father, Prof. Eliezer Sukenik.

From the moment he saw what the first letter contained Dr. Yadin, scarcely able to control his excitement, knew what had been found. He had originally expected the papyri to be a charm of some kind, since the bundle was found jumbled together with women's things.

Seven letters from Bar Kochba have been opened — five of them in Aramaic and two in Greek; a document in Aramaic in a state of poor preservation has not yet been deciphered; and three or four papyri are now in the process of being opened. Dr. Yadin hopes that the contents of the latter will be known by next week.

Different Hands

Each letter is written in a different hand. The letters were not penned by Bar Kochba himself, but were dictated to a scribe. In those bearing a signature the handwriting of the signature is not the same as that of the rest of the letter, and is presumably the signature of the person dictating the general's orders.

All the opened letters are addressed to Yehonatan Bar Be'aya, and some to both him and Masabala Bar Shimon. Thus the "archivist" of the correspondence is assumed to be Yehonatan, whom Dr. Yadin believes to have been akin to a "head of a corps," or perhaps a member of his family.

When the remaining rebel families took to the caves, Dr. Yadin speculates, they were likely to have taken important papers with them.

The letter published by Father Milik is addressed to a Yehoshua Bar Galgola, who is referred to, in the other civilian letters, as a "head of a formation."

Nothing is known of the organization of Bar Kochba's army, Dr. Yadin pointed out.

From Better Days

Dr. Yadin holds to the theory that the letters were not written in the caves but earlier, in better times, before the insurrection went underground, basing his surmise on the references to property, crops, and the like they contain. Dr. Yadin also maintains, contrary to other opinions, that the Dead Sea caves could accommodate at most some 2,000 persons.

Shimon Popular

All the names of the persons mentioned in the letters are Hebrew. But none of them can be identified, while some names have never been heard of before. The name Shimon is the most common.

The letters vary in tone. Dr. Yadin read from a photostat of one couched in more amiable phrases:

"Letter of Shimon Bar Kosba, Shalom, to Yehonatan Bar Ba'aya. Whatever Elisha may tell you, do for him (the following words are blurred and might be a request to send something with Elisha) Be well."

The letter is unsigned.

Perhaps the most interesting find, a letter written on the four slats of wood which were found inserted in the folds of the papyri, when joined together produce the only document ever found to give Bar Kochba's title of Nasi, Prince of Israel. Perhaps the title is given here because the note is a stiff one, Dr. Yadin said. It orders the seizure of wheat from a certain Tahana Bar Yishmael and the dispatching of a certain amount to Bar Kochba. The letters, throughout, are written in the first person singular, as though Bar Kochba himself was writing. Bar Kochba then warns that, "If this is not done, you shall pay the penalty." Further on, the letter refers to the "people of Tekoa," a village in the vicinity of Bethlehem, which might indicate that Yehonatan had once been in command there, Dr. Yadin said. Again appears the threat, "I shall punish you" though here the "if not" phrase is omitted, as though it was redundant and clear enough without it.

Beware of his Sword

The letter closes with a command that one Yehoshua Bar Tadmoraya be "seized and sent under guard to me. Beware of his sword." Signed: Shmuel Bar Ami.

The wooden "pinax," the Greek term which gave the corrupted Hebrew "pinkas," was in common use as a writing tablet, since it was much cheaper than the costly papyrus, chiefly imported from Egypt. Yet this is the first such piece to be found in Israel, and probably in Jordan too.

The two letters in Greek are in polished Greek epistolary style, Dr. Yadin said. Yehonatan is addressed as "my brother" and the author signs with "Be well, O my brother." Because of the many abbreviations used in the text, Dr. Yadin is to consult with experts on the language.

Greek Transcription

Of particular interest, he declared, is that for the first time Bar Kochba's name has been found in Greek, thus giving the pronunciation of the name as "Kosiba". (In non-Jewish sources the name is always Bar Kochba, in the Talmud often "Koziba," but several other forms exist).

The sizes of the letters range from, the shortest one 10 centimetres wide by eight; the one on wood — 18 cms wide, by eight; and the longest, in Greek, 23 cms high by nine, though here each line is of a few words only.

After the pictured effect of the expedition were shown last night at Beit Hanassi, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion interjected, "... found by a latter-day Bar Kochba, who succeeded better than the Bar Kochba of then."

A one-hour film on the expedition is to be shown shortly by the National Broadcasting Corporation in the U.S. Scenes of the expedition are soon to be seen in a Haifa cinema by an audience of 1,500, in a show sponsored by the local Labour Council. The proceeds will go to a fund for further research on the caves and letters.

Dr. Yadin could not say when there would be another expedition.

By Meir



"He says he's not as impressed by the Bar-Kochba letters — he has a marvellous collection of orders and memoranda from Dori, Dayan and Laskov."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

STRUGGLE FOR 'CASTE'

CLEARLY excited by the discovery of the Bar Kochba letters found in a Dead Sea cave, Davar (Histadrut) exclaims that although we do not have all the details, the great historic truth is clear and evident: the chain between the past and the present has not been broken and there is no gap between our glorious past and the builders of the Third Commonwealth today.

The same paper declares that the top civil servants who are planning to absent themselves from their desks for three days in order to press their salary demands will not have the backing of the public. Their claims are not just and it seems anomalous that the more labour exercises restraint out of consideration for the state of the country's economy, the more the civil servants persist in pressing their demands, as if they were the lowest-paid group in the country. If it is their social standing they wish to enhance, it is not through higher pay that they can affect that, but rather through devotion to their jobs, better service to the public and greater modesty.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) cannot accept the civil servants' argument that they deserve an increase in their already high salaries. By their own admission "it is not a question of bread," and that smells too much of caste. They should recall the fight over the secondary school teachers' demand for a separate organization, also in the name of "class," which makes for a social polarity that should be staunchly resisted.

Haboker (General Zionist) is all in favour of the decision to give Mount Zion a face-lifting, and notes that the Government Tourist Corporation has been after the authorities on this need for years. But the new authority's job will be better and easier done if care is taken not to involve it in petty party politics or the struggle for authority at the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) supports the Histadrut's decision to associate itself with the protest boycott over discrimination in South Africa, averring that it is doing what the State should have done. The move is in line with the demands of international morality as well as Israel's practical considerations of solidarity and equality with the African peoples.

Russians Go East

GENEVA (GANA). — THREE million European Russians will be shifted across the Ural Mountains into Asia by 1965 in a tremendous migration, the Annual Report of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe has revealed.

Migration across the Urals already has radically changed population makeup of the eastern regions of the Soviet Union, the ECE report showed.

Forty-three per cent of the residents of Asiatic Kazakhstan and 35 per cent of the population of Asiatic Kirghizia are of European Russian stock, ECE said.

More European Russians are pouring across into Asia all the time, the report said, in a movement that appears to rival that across the Missouri river during the last 50 years of the 19th century when America's Great Plains filled up.

Most of the Russian settlers moving east to the new industrial towns and the great sweeps of land only now being put to the plough are youngsters, ECE noted, so that the average birth-rate in Asiatic Soviet Union is double that of the European area.

The population of the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, the ECE reported, increased by 75 per cent between 1926 and 1959 — to 61,500,000. The total population of the Soviet Union rose during that period by 38 per cent. Fifty per cent of the increase in the East resulted from migration.

Not only has the number of city dwellers east of the Urals doubled since 1926, ECE said, but since 1950 the amount of land under cultivation has doubled, and in 1958 it totalled 70,000,000 hectares.

WELLINGTON LONG

MIDDLE EAST SCENE — By [illegible]

Opposition to Kassem Rises

MAJOR-General Abdul Karim Kassem, the Iraqi Prime Minister, may still be considered by some an enigmatic figure whose real intentions and inclinations remain as mysterious today as they were 22 months ago, but few observers can now be in much doubt as to the pattern of power through which he seeks to maintain his regime. Essentially, this pattern is nothing new in a country with such a long tradition of tyranny and submission; Kassem's motto is that of all his predecessors — divide and rule.

It must be admitted that this well-tried method has brought Kassem some of his most useful successes on the home front. After playing off his Communist and Nasserist opponents against each other for 18 months, he proceeded early this year to apply himself to them separately. The way in which he helped split the powerful Communist Party is familiar enough: taking a dissident Communist — Da'ud Sayegh — under his wing, he manoeuvred him into becoming the leader of the recognized Communist Party and left the real Communists, the "Ittihad al-Sha'ab" group, in the lurch. Despite the frankly farcical situation which has ensued (with Sayegh left practically all alone after repeated purges and desertions) Kassem and his Minister of Interior keep pretending that everything is perfectly normal.

N.D.P. in Quandary

Yet even the Sayegh episode appears slight in comparison with what happened last week-end at the congress of the Iraqi National Democratic Party — one of the four political parties allowed to function in Iraq since the end of the so-called transition period last January (the others being the Kurdish Democratic Party, Sayegh's C.P. and the Islamic Party). Early last Friday, the N.D.P.'s congress elected its new leadership after some 12 hours of non-stop deliberations. The choice before the congress was between three lists:

- The conformists who advocated full cooperation with the regime, down to participation in the Government; they were led by Muhammad Hadid, outgoing Minister of Finance, Khaddouri Khaddouri and Muhammad al-Sa'adoun.
- The "rebels," who admitted that the National Democrats should not lend their support to the regime, which they said was in conflict with the party's programme and with its philosophy. They were led by the N.D.P.'s founder, Kamil al-Chaderchi, supported by ex-Minister of Guidance Husain Jamil, ex-Minister of Agriculture Hudeib Haj Hmoud, 'Awad 'Ali al-Najm and Wahib al-Ansari.
- The [illegible], about whom no information is available, although the indications are that they are rather more to the left than the Chaderchi group and advocate outright collaboration with the Communists.

Kassem's Veto

The results of the voting were almost a foregone conclusion: Chaderchi and his supporters carried the day and were elected by an overwhelming majority as the party's leadership. The defeated Hadid group, however, was quick to appeal to Kassem to pronounce the elections null and void since their supporters had walked out on the congress before the voting took place! And Kassem duly obliged: the official committees which attended the congress to see to the "integrity" of the proceedings, proclaimed the elections "illegal." The matter now rests with the Court of Appeal.

It has been obvious for some time that Kassem has decided to make Hadid a kind of N.D.P. Sayegh. Two months ago, when Hadid announced his resignation from the Government due to the internal splits in his party, he was promptly granted a licence to publish a new daily ("Al-Bayan") and, though his resignation was finally accepted when the Finance portfolio was entrusted to the Foreign Minister, he was praised by Kassem in the highest of terms and speculation is rife about his return to the cabinet. With the nullification of last Friday's N.D.P. elections, Hadid may come firmly to the fore in capturing the party's leadership, or that of a splinter group calling itself and officially recognized as the National Democratic Party.

Combined Opposition

Yet although Kassem appears to have driven a wedge into the ranks of the N.D.P., it is doubtful whether he will now be able to face the combined opposition of the Communists, the Chaderchi group and various Left factions such as the Republicans (led by 'Abdul Fattah Ibrahim and Dr. Ibrahim Kubba and refused a licence) and the Tahrir (Liberation) group — also denied official recognition. The seriousness of the new mounting clash is apparent from the clear trend to align civilian politicians of all shades against the regime, which has been taking on an increasingly military character despite the promised end of the "transition period."

The most outspoken opponent of the officers' rule now is Chaderchi, who for some time was considered Kassem's faithful friend, confidant and mentor and one of the very few men who knew about the July uprising before it took place. Last January, however, Chaderchi announced his withdrawal from the leadership of the N.D.P., which he had founded in 1946. He then revealed that he had informed the party of his withdrawal way back in September.

Democratic Socialist

Chaderchi, who is 63 and a firm believer in democratic socialism, is clearly dissatisfied with the way things have been taking since the revolution. Although he staunchly opposes the Communists, he does not seem to agree with Kassem's attempt to stifle their organization. The regime's covert attempt to snatch the N.D.P. away from Chaderchi and his lieutenants cannot but make the alienation final, and Kassem, who never tires of speaking about liberty and democracy, will find himself ruling with the same iron hand used by his hated predecessor Nuri as-Said.

Kassem knew very well what he was after, but the intellectuals and the politicians who supported him had only vaguely envisaged the kind of situation which would confront them after destroying the old regime. As one of them told a British correspondent recently: "We never wanted this. We didn't want revenge. We only wanted freedom and social justice and to be friends with other countries. We didn't think about how to do it, or who was to do it."

The Missing Statues

But it would be far from fair to under-estimate Kassem's difficulties. In a pamphlet which he published shortly after the revolution, Husain Jamil relates that on the morning of July 14, 1958, there were three statues in Baghdad — one of British General Maude who took Baghdad from the Turks in 1917; one of King Faisal I, Iraq's first monarch; and one of Abdul Muhsin al-Sa'adoun, a tribal chief and sometime Prime Minister. Jamil goes on to say that pre-revolutionary Iraq was ruled by the three institutions which these statues symbolised — British imperialism, the Hashemite family, and feudalism, respectively.

This is at best only partly true. Iraq was also ruled by two other factors — her own divisions of race and language, of religion and sect, and of town and tribe, and a long, long tradition of tyrannical rule. To these no one had dared to erect statues for the mob to destroy on July 14: their powers are invisible, almost indestructible, and no regime, whatever it professes, has escaped their hold.

Reader's Letter

POSTAL CHARGES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Post Office's explanation of the need for increased postal and telephone rates is entirely unsatisfactory. Its plea that it costs more to transport a letter than the postal fee for it does not hold water — the cost of transportation is not calculated in any country per letter but is based on overall expenses involved in rendering postal services. And if we accept the plea that transportation of letters is a losing business, then the cause should be properly investigated, efficiency introduced and the "cost plus" system eliminated in the same way as it has been discarded by our industry under Government pressure, and not without success at that.

Even your Economic Correspondent's article on the subject (your issue of April 15) is equally unconvincing. The increase in costs (labour, wages, etc.) has surely taken place in other countries and the cost of labour in the U.S.A., or the U.K., is by no means lower than in Israel; yet the postal rates there have remained unchanged for many years now. If these two countries are still in a position to charge only 10 cents or 6 d., respectively, for an airletter delivered to Israel (approximately 18 agorot, or 25 agorot at a free rate of exchange) why should we in Israel pay as much as 35 agorot (40 per cent more) for the same airletter mailed to the U.S.?

The increased rates for telephone conversations are even less justified. If this domain of the post-office's activities, as admitted by the authorities, is a most profitable one, then the expansion of the telephone network must come from the Government budget. If the authorities wish to speed up this expansion, why should they not float a bond of IL.5m. or IL.10m., which would undoubtedly be snapped up by various financial institutions and those members of the public who are looking for an 'investment' — thus avoiding punishing subscribers by higher telephone rates. The profit from the expanded network surely can stand the interest to be paid on such bonds, which could be redeemed within a period of 10 or 15 years from profits accrued.

I am amazed at the general public's meek protest against these latest increases. Are we to assume that the numerous increases in indirect taxes promulgated during the last few months have brought the public to such a state of stupor that they a priori consider any protest a lost case?

Yours, etc.
G. [illegible]

Haifa, April 28.

RHODESIAN NOTEBOOK — By Meir Ronnen

Victoria Waterfall in Wonderland

MORE water thunders over Rhodesia's Victoria Falls in a few minutes than Israel uses in a week. The maximum flow over the 100-metre drop in the flood season is 75 million gallons per minute. During the rainy season the immense curtain of spray obscures Rhodesia's chief tourist attraction altogether and what Lord Curzon in his "Tales of Travel" described as "the greatest river wonder in the world" can only be seen at its tamest, during the dry season.

Even then the Falls are an awesome sight. The closest view one can obtain is from the Rain Forest, a lush tropical belt that flourishes under an eternal blanket of wet mist formed by the spray. Standard dress for the Forest: oilskins and a sou'wester, thoughtfully provided for a small charge by local hotels. Ever since the intrepid Livingstone discovered the 1,300-metre wide Falls and named them after his Queen, tourists have been flocking to see what the local Africans call "Mosi-oa-tunya" (The Smoke That Thunders).

But a sight of the Falls themselves is not all a trip to Livingstone has to offer, as visitors to the Bulawayo Fair (see special supplement) may discover. There are motor launch trips around the myriad islands higher up the great Zambezi River, all named for the Royal Family; there is a fantastic "Boiling Pot" of churning water in the giant's mill-race formed in the canyon at the foot of the Falls. There are exciting canoe trips to the islands at the very drop as well as a view of the permanent rainbow in the spray. To the north there is a magnificent riverside drive and a game park, after one crosses the great suspension bridge and passes the line into Northern Rhodesia. There are even local plane flights over the Falls. The Victoria Falls Hotel is the last word in Victorian comfort and has an enormously dignified dining room serviced by giant, efficient, red-fezzed Sudanese. Livingstone boasts an airport, charming villas, a museum and street vendors who sell attractive carved souvenirs executed with skill.

There are three stores that sell Central African souvenirs and artifacts, some of real beauty. Genuine Barotse work is still available and includes woven sisal mats and baskets, masks and ivory, carvings of hippo, rhino and elephant that have truly sculptural qualities. The leading souvenir store is [illegible], the proprietor of which is one of the pillars of the local Zionist society and whose daughter is now at an Ulpan in Jerusalem. As these souvenir stores trade directly with the tribesmen, they can afford to sell their carvings and drums at a third of the prices obtaining in Bulawayo or Johannesburg.

Livingstone is linked by Rhodesian Railways to the north and south; its southern link continues via Bulawayo and South African railways to Capetown. Central African Airways have a scheduled service between all Rhodesian towns. But the most interesting way to reach Livingstone is to motor the 300 kms. from Bulawayo by road through the Wankie game reserve, which is famed for its elephants. Before setting out on this trip, we would suggest a visit to the fine Rhodesian National Museum in Bulawayo. Here there are not only splendid examples of the taxidermist's art, covering every type of game to be seen in Southern Africa, but fine examples of African folk arts now lost even to the tribes themselves. There are also showcases of weapons used by the Matabele in their war against the encroaching white settlers and the historic weapons of the invaders too. There are contemporary drawings and photographs festooned with the souvenirs of the particular occasion that tell the exciting stories of Rhodesia's not-so-distant past in a way no history book can pass on. The exploits of Cecil Rhodes also serve as a reminder that this type of empire-carving is gone forever.

Man-Made Wonder

A modern rival to the Falls is a man-made water wonder; the great 420 ft. Kariba Dam which has formed one of the largest man-made lakes in the world, of some 2,000 sq. miles, at the Zambezi's Kariba Gorge. A hydro-electric project of stupendous dimensions, it was recently completed after a great deal of controversy; patriotic Britishers and British business interests opposed the award of contracts to an Italian firm. However, all Rhodesia now takes pride in what is one of the most efficient engineering wonders of the world, and the copper companies invested heavily in its construction.

Another fascinating trip is the drive north from Bulawayo to the Copper Belt which lies along the tropical northern border with the Congo. Its centres are the small towns of Kitwe, Ndola and Luanshya, which also boast Zionist Societies. (The headquarters of the very active and successful Zionist Federation are in Bulawayo and this office is in turn linked with the South African Zionist Federation and keeps in close contact with Zionist headquarters in Johannesburg. The Jewish community in Salisbury, Rhodesia's capital, has in recent years been somewhat augmented by a number of emigrants from Israel.)

Returning by road to Bulawayo from Salisbury is a rewarding drive: one passes the enigmatic site of Zimbabwe, the ruins of an ancient fortress town that are one of the unsolved mysteries of the African continent. Built with great skill of rough dressed stone, the complex temple area some 100 metres across are dramatised by views from great stone walls. Discovered by Adam Renders in 1868, the ruins were also the site of the massacre of a British patrol by the Matabele in 1893.

The ruins were at first ascribed to the Queen of Sheba and then to Arab slave traders. Later it was found that the inhabitants, of whom no cultural or other trace can be found elsewhere, were also workers in gold. Further evidence points to various periods of building going back 2,000 years. Another archaeological survey made in 1929 dated the present ruins much later; between the 10th and 14th centuries C.E. But the mystery of who built Zimbabwe, and why, is still unsolved and all that remains are the hundreds of ruins and the carvings of strange birds, set in a lush natural parkland near the Shangani River. Local Africans have developed carvings copied from the figures at Zimbabwe and sell them to tourists for a few shillings. Hundreds of miles from anywhere, a quiet green valley of the past, Zimbabwe is one of the most mysterious and yet most restful places in Africa and a far cry from the modern skyscrapers rising next to the staid old colonial buildings of Bulawayo and Salisbury.

(See Special Bulawayo Supplement)

A TEA FOR TOURISTS
from English-speaking countries
to discuss and ask
QUESTIONS ON ISRAEL
to be answered by
Shlomo Temkin
Director of the Israel Office
of the British Zionist Federation.
on SUNDAY, May 15, 1960
at 4 p.m. at the Keren Hayesod Hall,
88a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.
under the auspices of the
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No charge

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Seamen's Victory

For 34 days the pickets of the Seafarers International Union kept the Egyptian ship Cleopatra idle in New York harbour until Under-Secretary of State Douglas Dillon issued a special statement, agreed to by union representatives, in which the State Department pledged to take appropriate action against Arab boycott practices, and to renew its efforts to assure freedom of the seas.

The statement also undertook to consult with the A.F.L.-C.I.O. on any future developments affecting American vessels and seamen that may be discriminated against by the Arab boycott and blacklisting policy.

Mr. Dillon's declaration was preceded by several days of intensive negotiations with A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany and other top union representatives and story has it that the U.S. Under-Secretary of State had to work very hard and change draft after draft before the demands of the American seamen were satisfied.

After Mr. Dillon's unequivocal statement, a confusing note on the Suez dispute was introduced by Mr. Hammarskjold. Replying to a question whether there had been an "understanding or arrangement" concerning the dispatch of Israel cargoes on the Astypalea, the U.N. Secretary-General said emphatically that there had never been an "agreement" to that effect.

For those who did not know all the details of the exchanges between the U.N. Secretariat and the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, Mr. Hammarskjold's hair-splitting reply might have sounded like an outright denial of Mrs. Golda Meir's December statement in which she told the Knesset that he, the Secretary-General, had said that cargo from Israel would be permitted through the Canal if it already belonged to foreign buyers, and that the Astypalea was despatched with his knowledge, despite Israel's scepticism on any such arrangement.

The Cleopatra chapter, as well as last week's stormy debate in the Senate, may yet be aired in Jerusalem next Tuesday, when the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator William Fulbright, crosses into Jerusalem via Mandelbaum Gate for his first visit to Israel. A few hours prior to his departure from the U.S., Mr. Fulbright recalled the invitation extended to him last March by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, and the Senator was promptly assured of a cordial reception.

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Controller Reports

The State Controller, whose function it is to watch over the administrative and financial procedures of Government ministries on behalf of the Knesset, last week submitted his Tenth Annual Report covering the fiscal year 1958/59.

The press gave wide coverage to the numerous incidents of inefficiency and mismanagement brought to light in many Government departments since these naturally made the best copy. However, notwithstanding the many and sometimes serious shortcomings revealed in the Report it also made it clear that there had been a marked improvement in many branches of the Government apparatus and a readiness on the part of those in authority to correct faults pointed out in earlier reports.

The major criticism was levelled at the Treasury's practice of making disbursements not authorized in the Budget Law when the revenue happens to be greater than expected, although the Treasury has no right to use the excess income without the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset.

Discussing the Report's findings, Mr. S. Moses, the State Controller, pointed out that the primary function of his office was not to highlight errors or to apprehend the criminally negligent but rather to suggest ways of correcting administrative procedures that were largely to blame for many of the prevalent abuses.

One regrettable aspect of the Controller's Report in terms of the practical benefits that might be derived from it is the long interval between the period under review in the Report and its discussion in the Knesset (the 1959 Report is not likely to be discussed before 1961). Mistakes have either been corrected in the meantime, or the issues themselves lost their urgency. Nevertheless, it is desirable in itself to cast a strong beam of light on those who handle the public purse and to remind them regularly that they are accountable for their actions to the Knesset and the nation. While the influence of the Controller upon the administrative branch of Government should not be exaggerated, his reports undoubtedly exercise a beneficent influence on our democratic process and parliamentary system.

A new administrative procedure, whereby the Accountant-General in the Ministry of Finance is charged with following up the Controller's various criticisms and submitting an account of what steps have been taken to correct abuses and shortcomings, will add much to the usefulness and effectiveness of what the Controller brings to public awareness.

In response to some criticism the Controller has pointed out that the number of officials in his department has grown from 344 in 1956 to 419 in 1959 and has remained constant at that figure, no new employees having been engaged in the past year. Whatever growth has taken place has not been a result of the famous Parkinson's Law, he points out, but has been caused by the addition from year to year of more and more government companies as well as local authorities, who have come within the scope of the Controller's work. The total number of persons employed in all Government offices, local authorities and Government-controlled companies, whose work is audited by the 419 officials of the Controller's office, amounts to more than 60,000, it is pointed out. Moreover, the Government has entered into the economic life of the country to a large extent, it is said, and its ramified activities require a ramified audit system.



Opening of the Knesset after the Passover-Independence Day recess was marked by a [illegible] of political Zionism, Theodor Herzl, whose [illegible] anniversary is being celebrated this year.
Photo by Rubovic

Black Impressed

After four days of touring the country and conferring with its political and economic leaders, the President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, completed his visit to Israel. While the main subject of his talks here was Israel's economic development, he must also have talked politics with Prime Minister Mr. Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Golda Meir, whom he met separately. Mr. Black, who has been rather active in Middle East politics, is considered a friend of U.A.R. President Abdel Nasser. He negotiated in Cairo for the Western (mostly American-financed) loan for the Aswan dam project which did not materialize when America decided to withdraw her offer. After the Suez campaign, he was instrumental in negotiating the settlement of British claims for property seized by the Egyptians. Quite recently, he was very active in securing a huge World Bank loan to Egypt to widen the Suez Canal.

At that time Israel opposed the Suez loan, pointing out that so long as the Egyptian ruler violated U.N. decisions on Suez, he should not be rewarded by international assistance. After the loan was approved, many Israelis felt that by working for it Mr. Black had taken up a moral obligation to concern himself with the question of freedom of passage through the Canal.

Israel leaders presumably devoted a considerable part of their talks with Mr. Black to negotiations on Israel's request for World Bank loans for two major Israel development projects: one for expanding potash production at the Dead Sea and one for the expansion of port facilities, including the construction of a new harbour at Ashdod. While no specific figures were disclosed, the projects would cost about $125m. and Israel hoped to get half of it from the Bank.

Before specific talks on the projects commence, further expert studies will take place. The port project will be investigated by Mr. Austin Tobin, Executive-Director of the New York Port Authority, who is due in Israel next week. Mr. Black indicated that the Bank had found that the best way to run ports was to have an autonomous Port Authority, whereas if ports were run by a Ministry, they were much less successful. In Israel ports are run by the Ministry of Transport and the harbour of Eilat, moreover, has been a subject of dispute between the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Development. It was learned from Finance Ministry circles that the establishment of an Israel Port Authority was now under active consideration.

As for the potash expansion programme, it has just been approved by the Technological Advisory Boards to the Ministry of Development. The expansion scheme, to cost a total of IL.[illegible], would increase the annual production of potash by 400,000 tons, of table salt by 60,000 tons, of magnesium oxide by 60,000 tons, of bromine and bromine compounds by 5,000 tons and of magnesium chloride by 2,000 tons. Modernized production and higher output would halve the cost of potash manufacture and substantially reduce the production costs of the other chemicals, putting the Dead Sea enterprise in a strong competitive position. (See photographs on page V).

D.L.F. Loan

Investments in Israel's development were the subject of various other negotiations too. The Managing Director of the U.S. Development Loan Fund, Mr. Vance Brand, and a group of experts from Washington spent several days here discussing D.L.F. loans for Israel. Mr. Brand signed an agreement lending the Industrial Development Bank of Israel an additional $5m. for financing new and expanded private industrial enterprises. The American officials also discussed previous D.L.F. loans to Israel, the handling of which has been the subject of some criticism by a subcommittee of the U.S. Congress. They also discussed the uses to which Israel would put the $10m. she expects from the D.L.F. this year: Israel wants to use $5m. to buy new telephone equipment and $5m. for new electronic equipment for Lydda Airport.

Sapir's Prediction

The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, meanwhile returned from the U.S. and Western Europe and declared that in the next five years there was a good chance of raising $500m. abroad for investment in industry, construction, tourism and other services. As an indication of the improved investment picture, Mr. Sapir said that during the first four months of this year $25.5m. and IL.5m. had been invested in 134 enterprises, compared to $8.3m. and IL.[illegible] in [illegible] enterprises in the corresponding period of 1959. Mr. Sapir, who went to the U.S. in connection with the opening there of [illegible] offices of the Investment [illegible] of his Ministry, [illegible] three main forms of private investments from abroad in Israel's development (in addition to the purchase of Development Bonds): the establishment of new enterprises in Israel by American industrialists and investors; the entry, by foreign enterprises, into partnership with Israel industrialists; and the purchase of shares in Israel companies and industrial banks by foreign investors.

Mr. Sapir also predicted that "given quiet along the borders and immigration not exceeding 40,000 a year" Israel would achieve economic independence by 1965. On the basis of present trends, Israel would already be covering 75 per cent of her imports through export earnings by 1964.

Moshav Meet

Four hundred and ten delegates from the Moshav Movement, supported by 800 guests and a large crowd of farmers who invited themselves to observe the proceedings, met in conference during the week at Kfar Warburg to discuss the economic situation of Israel's agriculture in general and the movement in particular. The country's leaders went to great pains to assure the villagers, with obvious sincerity, that they were still the élite on whom the nation depended as much as in the old days when Jewish pioneers set out on their Conquest of Labour.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, looking fit and humble for the occasion, recalled previous "crises of abundance" which had been met by finding new markets — obviously Israel's solution was to dispose of her surpluses abroad.

Also Moshe Dayan, the Minister of Agriculture, was in extremely good form, and obviously enjoying the challenge posed by his critical Ministry. He quipped that at one time he had thought Israel's greatest need was fire, but he now realized that it was water. He said bluntly that planning had been inadequate and promised reforms in the future — but added that the farmers could hardly expect results for several years, for objective factors necessitated delays. He tried to sweeten this rather bitter pill by noting that visitors were coming to Israel from new lands in Africa and Asia primarily to study Israel's agriculture and the cooperative [illegible].

Speakers from the floor were hardly softened by the presence of compliments. They suggested that if the planning had gone so sadly awry in the past, it was time they took over from the Government and Jewish Agency and started to plan themselves. They asked bluntly what the [illegible] could offer to hold the young people to the land. It was also noteworthy that many of the young people present attacked the veterans with some bitterness, complaining that they had retained control too long.

On the other hand, it emerged clearly that the new regime inaugurated by Moshe Dayan was making mighty efforts to deal with problems on a hard, economic basis instead of relying on memories and propaganda to warrant, as Dayan put it, "founding another village and another village." Obviously a country which has to calculate the use of every drop of water and every dunam of land cannot leave farming to the caprices of free enterprise. (See "Dayan," P. III).

Yet it must be remembered that only a few years ago the country was suffering from most critical shortages. The Moshav Movement has absorbed 100,000 immigrants and has converted them into fully integrated, independent farmers who were prepared to stand up and twit Cabinet Ministers. There is an immense amount on the credit side of the ledger, and a crisis of abundance is certainly a more pleasant sort of problem for a country than rationing.

Heuss Here

The former West German President, Professor Theodor Heuss, began a fortnight's private visit to Israel as guest of the [illegible]. The German leader met with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, and Foreign Minister Golda Meir gave a dinner in his honour.

Crowds turned up at the Hebrew University for Professor Heuss' only public appearance. Half-an-hour before the guest started his lecture on the "Self-formation of Democracy in Germany" all the seats were already occupied in the Wise Auditorium — mostly by German-born Israel intellectuals, including the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the newest member of the Supreme Court, Mr. Haim Cohn, and numerous judges, professors and lawyers. The German visitor discussed his subject in the most general philosophical and historical terms, without going into any evaluation of the state of democracy in present-day Germany. Both in his lecture and in private talks, he expressed his deep appreciation of Israel and paid special tribute to the Israel Defence Forces as an important consolidating factor in the integration of immigrants to this country.

Bar Kokhba Letters

E[illegible] it was announced by the Hebrew University, the Israel Exploration Society and the Department of Antiquities.

This week, at a ceremony at President Ben-Zvi's residence, in the presence of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Knesset Speaker Kadish Luz, Chief of Staff Haim Laskov and several hundred other guests, [illegible] Professor Yigael Yadin made the thrilling announcement [illegible] found by the expedition in a cave [illegible] were letters from Simeon Bar Kokhba, leader of the Jewish revolt against the Romans in 132.

The [illegible] letters [illegible] two written in Greek and five in Aramaic. They are addressed mainly to Jonathan Bar Bay'ah, who was apparently one of Bar Kokhba's [illegible] and who apparently took them with him when he fled before the Romans into the Judean wilderness. The new discovery is expected to shed important new light on this tragic period in Jewish history about which few original documents are available.

Heat Wave

After a week of sweltering khamsin, the weather began to cool off slowly. While the temperatures had stayed in the thirties without hitting any all-time high, the weathermen said that it was most unusual for a sharav to last for such a long time. During the sweltering week the Magen David Adom in Tel Aviv and in Haifa as well as in other towns had been busy treating numerous cases of faintings and heat strokes; Jerusalemites held up much better under the strain, and there were only a few persons who required medical treatment. Firemen were also busy in most places putting out numerous minor conflagrations and brushfires.

Thousands crowded the beaches along the Mediterranean, and many braved the polluted waters off Tel Aviv. The controversial Jerusalem swimming pool opened suddenly, without advance notice; within a few hours it was completely crowded. Since this happened on a Saturday, when the Orthodox do not travel, no Neturei Karta demonstration materialized: it was simply too hot to walk all the way from Mea She'arim to the German Colony.

Work in the Knesset — *By Lea Ben Dor*

HEART OF THE MATTER

[illegible]

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	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome
	[illegible]	EL AL	Paris, New York
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
MON. May 16	[illegible]	EL AL	Teheran
	[illegible]	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. May 17	[illegible]	EL AL	Johannesburg
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WED. May 18	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
THURS. May 19	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	[illegible]	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	[illegible]	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRI. May 20	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

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READERS' VIEWS ON HISTADRUT

Struggle for Control Exhausts Leadership

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your interesting editorial on relations between the Histadrut and the State unintentionally reveals the whole tragedy of the situation: that both sides in the argument started out from false premises, that the issues as stated are misleading and that the true issues have never been stated.

On the one hand, Mr. Lavon's claims for special status for the Histadrut are clearly absurd. You have made this point convincingly and there is no need to repeat your reasoning. But from here you proceed to the conclusion that workers' organisations in a democracy must automatically be subject to the government, through the party that controls both. This is what happens in a Communist state.

Such a definition of the role of trade unionism in society clearly would disqualify it as a free democratic labour movement. Has such a status been accepted by the American trade unions? I refer you to the case of the Teamsters. Did the British trade unions accept this role under the Labour Government?

Behind this most dangerous thinking lies confusion of thought. We cannot identify society and the state. Since 1948 and our new-found independence, the word "state" has become a favourite toy, and what is worse, a magic toy. This leads us to use the word state whenever we mean "the general interest." From this again follows the false conclusion that the general interest is always best served by state machinery. This confusion breeds endless dangers. For instance, the nationalisation of the labour exchanges has given the State powers to direct labour, power over the private life of the individual to an extent unheard of in other democracies. The frustrated helplessness which is the lot of those who are dependent on the labour exchange is not yet known to the general public, because only a few of the more articulate citizens have personally experienced it. Meanwhile, our liberals go around congratulating themselves on having served the general interest by achieving an extension of State authority. This is not to say that the previous position was ideal, or preferable, but at least it had the merit of not being compulsory.

Individual vs. State

At the very beginning of our statehood, forward-looking people were right in pointing out the need for adjustments to strengthen the new State machinery. It is time they realised that this attitude is no longer either forward-looking or progressive. The State by now has enough power. It is time our true liberals turned their attention to the other side of the social scale: to the individual, and the forms of voluntary expression and action open to him.

What is wrong with the Histadrut stand is not that it wishes the labour movement to remain free of State control. It is the misinterpretation and misuse of independence, an attempt to achieve a kind of autonomy which is not possible in a democratic society, while neglecting to build genuine freedom and voluntary popular action, which is so badly needed by our democratic life (let no one counter that what we need is workers' participation in management; the less said about that the better).

The Histadrut's leadership has exhausted itself in the past few years in a series of battles for power which have all been irrelevant to the real needs of its members. The only result has been to put some people out of jobs and others in. Not one of the hard-fought organisational reforms has been followed through to secure a real change. All have stopped short at a formal, organisational or merely personal change. It is this which creates an air of unreality, for anyone in touch with Histadrut affairs, in any public discussion of these issues. They have no concrete meaning for the rank and file membership or the public formulation of the issue in general political terms.

The fact is that the Histadrut's leaders have so often declared that the Histadrut was "not only a trade union" that they have not noticed that the Histadrut is in grave danger of not being a trade union. The first objective study of conditions and methods of working life and of the workers themselves is all merely boring detail to many top Histadrut personalities. They prefer the more exciting game of politics; if they can't run governments they prefer to run little states in miniature. The independence of the Histadrut, which should have a meaning in the only sense that a voluntary democratic movement can be independent, instead means the independence of the Histadrut leadership to continue to play power politics.

Unhappily, even objective criticism becomes difficult. To criticize policies or people now governing the Histadrut merely strengthens anti-labour political parties, or opposing factions inside Mapai. It may be necessary therefore to add that I am *for*, not against, a strong Histadrut. As for personal or factional rivalries, there is little to choose between the opposing personalities by any democratic criterion. What we need is not a choice between A and B, Lavon or Dayan, but a new pattern of democratic leadership.

Yours, etc.
DEVORA COHEN
Tel Aviv, April 28.

> On March 24, we published an editorial discussing the development of relations between the Government and the Histadrut. In this it was noted that a crisis which had been developing for some time seemed likely to come to a head over the secondary school teachers' strike.
>
> Our editorial did not suggest that the Histadrut should be "automatically dependent" on the State as a matter of principle. It pointed out that where the leadership of the Histadrut and the Government was in the hands of the same party, this party would inevitably use its power to coordinate Histadrut policy with that of the Government. A major conflict under such circumstances could serve only to divide the party itself as well as destroy the effectiveness of the Government and the Histadrut. — *Ed. J.P.*

Bureaucracy Swamps Initiative

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Any observant student of current affairs and problems must have been painfully surprised by the aggressive attack on the Histadrut in your editorial.

The vehicle of the State of Israel, without a powerful Histadrut as its main engine, with a very wide ramification of services and functions, would be like a vision and a dream without realisation. The Histadrut as a spiritual movement has never restricted itself to the battle for fair wages and better standards of living. The vital process of the accumulation of labour-owned capital is in itself a great moral impetus in its trade union work.

But the pre-condition to our very existence as a labour movement — and even as a yishuv in this country — was the message of human liberation with the aim of personal dignity and creative power which the father-founders of the Histadrut gave to organised labour in this country. In the beginning of this century the small yishuv was dominated by a Levantine stagnation and clear signs of degeneration gave colour to a set of values comparable to those of the Boer farmers in South Africa in our time. The gradual transfer of all the vital functions from the Histadrut to the State would be a historical blunder betraying total lack of understanding of the laws governing a free and modern society.

After 12 years of existence as a State it is appropriate to cast a critical glance at some values governing our day-to-day existence. The administration of the State — Zahal, the Histadrut, and other agencies of public service — have succeeded in this dramatic period in giving us physical security on the borders, minimum economic security, freedom from fear, and from other dangers of our time.

But this concentration on the welfare and future of our nation in the hands of the civil service has resulted in some dubious blessings. The average Israel citizen is increasingly retreating into the field of his private problems. He pays his taxes to the Treasury; performs his duty in the army; at party elections, he votes for the entire list which a clique has prepared for him; he goes to the General Elections like a good Jew to the Reform Synagogue. In short, he pays lip, eye, ear service to many expressions of our national life but it remains on the surface — it does not penetrate to his heart, it no longer really concerns him. He leaves public affairs to those who have taken charge of them, and he himself concentrates on his circle of friends, his small private garden, his very personal elements of happiness. His vital interest and deep concern for the broad historical issues of our country grow less and less. Why is it that in this country, which is trying to secure for us freedom from hunger, insecurity, fear, etc., we are not stimulated to make use of the positive freedom to participate in the creation of new values in the social fabric of Israel's new civilisation?

One cannot decide easily why this is so, but perhaps, among other things, the over-concentration of State bureaucracy, with its many members who look at us purely as a number on an identity card with a very narrow set of rights and duties, plays a part in it. This modern streamlined relationship with the Israel citizen succeeds in killing any personal, responsible, creative and active relationship between the machine of the State and the individual.

Backbone of Free Society

In this potential degeneration of the relationship between the State and the citizen into a formal bloodless bond in a Levantinized society, we should not hurry to throw the Histadrut overboard or even to put it gradually into an honourable shrine of the national museum. A free society is based on humanistic foundations, with the State as the instrument and servant of the happiness of its citizens, unlike the conception of the Huns and Tartars and their modern offspring who climb on the backs of their people to reach their historical aims.

In our time, in a free State, the Histadrut embraces the great majority of the working population in this country, the very backbone of the nation. This organization, in the historical sense, is the main mass producer and consumer of the national cake. Such a body, by its very nature, not only voluntarily carries a great permanent responsibility for the welfare of the State of Israel, but furthermore sees a challenge to fulfil, in the future, an even more positive function in forging a link between the State and its productive citizens by guiding the Israeli of 1960 through the various unions and agencies of the Histadrut to a renewed, vitalising and positive identification with the nation and its tasks.

The relation between the leadership of such a Histadrut and the State and its government must be a unique partnership which cannot be governed by formal regulations. It must be creative and alive, in a dynamic, developing community. It is false to seek an explanation of the present situation in a clash of personalities. Of course personalities are involved, but this is an expression of a free and stimulating mutual interplay of opinions. It was also wrong and misleading to quote the General Secretary of the Histadrut as making a "declaration of independence." That is like trying to divorce heart from body. Only cooperation in seeking solutions to industrial and cultural problems of common responsibility can give meaning to a constructive partnership, especially when there are no basic conflicts of fundamental values.

In fact, the relationship between the modern state and organised labour is not a specifically Israel issue. In the United Kingdom any Government — Labour or Conservative — considers the Trade Union movement as a partner with which it consults informally before any major decision on economic affairs. The same applies on the Continent wherever a strong labour movement exists. In Australia and even the U.S. organised labour is participating increasingly in charting national economic policy.

Yours, etc.
SHLOMO PERRY
Savyon, April 28.

State Power Ground for Fears

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your editorial is to my mind far-fetched and frivolous if it stems from the editorial offices on Rehov Habavatselet and downright dangerous if (as it appears) it is inspired by official quarters further uptown.

Can one really equate the trade union and economic activity of the Histadrut with the *Palmach* (or *Etzel*) military formations when it comes to their relations with the State? It seems to me that there is no question in anybody's mind that military power is a prerogative of government; hardly any dispute that education of children is; or even that employment bureaus are a legitimate function of the State. You are dangerously near the quicksands, however, when you suggest that the labour movement must become a branch and function of State policy "automatically dependent (in your words) on the government." All of the Iron Curtain countries and the U.A.R. too have achieved the kind of directed and automatically dependent unionism you seem to propose for Israel. There trade unions are identical with government and are unified under the main party and the supreme chief.

Modern socialists have some doubts and fears about the growth of State power. Real democracy, at least in Israel, cannot be as monolithic as our very inept electoral system makes it out. I venture to say that worker X who voted *Alef* (or any other list) in the September Histadrut election, and who later put an identical slip into the ballot-box in the national elections, was on each occasion thinking of a different configuration of needs and problems.

Our society calls for a free trade union movement whose leadership and membership will feel identified with the broad national interests, as in the past, on the basis of conviction rather than through automatic response.

Yours, etc.
ARTHUR LEVINE
Moshav Gan Haim,
Kfar Saba, April 28.

The General Draws His Ploughshare (III) — *By Philip Gillon*

DAYAN: 'SELL SURPLUS to EUROPE'

In the last resort the test of Aluf Moshe Dayan as Minister of Agriculture will lie in the success or failure of his efforts to cope with the crisis of abundance. Reforms in organisation and research, however essential, will be judged by the prices which farmers obtain; Dayan has undertaken no less a task than restoring the profits and prestige to agriculture.

To bring the men who work the good earth back into the accountants' black ink, the general is relying in the first place on improved marketing. He has appointed Aluf Meir Ilan, previously the Quartermaster-General at G.H.Q., as his specialist in marketing and shipment. He has given additional powers to the marketing boards which are formed by Government, producers and marketing agents.

Operation Money-maker

Specifically, Dayan has proposed "Operation Money-maker" as one of the solutions to glut. He calculates that Israel enjoys certain "comparative advantages" over countries in Europe because of its remarkable climate. Being able to produce fruit and vegetables during Europe's off-season should enable Israel to function in relation to Europe in much the same way as the Jordan Valley does to the rest of Israel during the winter months. If Israel can catch the insatiable demand and good prices of European countries at a period when she is the only producer in the market, the problem of disposing of her surplus is solved.

Among his suggested off-season sales are 6,000 tons of tomatoes which he is sure Israel can sell during the coming winter season. The tomatoes will have to be small, red and round to meet the eccentric tastes of the Europeans. There are excellent prospects also for Israel's green melons, which are remarkably sweet and juicy and commanded high prices abroad last year. Israel has on occasion exported grapes to the Rhineland by catching the market a few weeks before the wonderful grapes of the area itself matured.

(See "Exporting Tomatoes," — Page [illegible])

Mr. Levi Eshkol, with the cynicism of Ministers of Finance everywhere, has alleged that he suspects that Operation Moneymaking will end up Operation Moneytaker. But there seems to be ample reason to believe that the scheme can succeed, provided that it is fully understood by farmers and that they co-operate to the hilt. Depending as it does on almost split-second timing, it will require remarkable maturity from the farmer and skill from the marketing authority. Deliveries will have to reach their objectives to the day — and in perfect condition.

Delivery Deadlines

Not even the most patriotic Israeli can claim that our industrialists have earned a very high reputation for punctuality in delivery and compliance with contracts; perhaps the agricultural sector will show how efficiently it can be done, even with perishables.

Another reform proposed by General Dayan is to increase very considerably the country's production of fish. Israel supplies just over half of its own demand for fish; Dayan hopes that within four years it will not be necessary to import any fish whatsoever. He is building a trawler in France for deep-sea fishing and a boat has been moved overland to Eilat, with another two scheduled to follow. The Red Sea, and even the Indian Ocean, are open to Israel's fishermen from Eilat and are known to be rich in many varieties of popular and exotic fish. From Haifa Israel's trawlers can operate into the Atlantic.

This idea of using the strategic position of Israel, with her two ports to the oceans of the world, is in the Ben-Gurion tradition and would naturally attract General Dayan.

More difficult to understand is Dayan's recent attack on "part-time" farmers. In the first place the suggestion that it is somehow immoral for a man living on the fringes of a city to supplement his earnings by some farming on the side seems out of place. A few years ago Israelis were told it was immoral not to grow food because of the national shortages. To link morality to the state of the market seems to be worse than unreasonable.

Secondly, it seems almost impossible to define who is a part-time farmer. If a member of a moshav takes employment in the nearby city while his wife runs the farm and he helps after hours, is he a "part-time" farmer? The official English publication of the Moshav Movement, "The Settler," has repeatedly urged young farmers to use this system to establish themselves, warning them that for several years they cannot make a living from farming alone. If one of the richest bankers runs a huge estate engaged in growing grapes for export near Ashkelon, is he a part-time farmer? What of all the owners of orange groves induced to become so by Government propaganda under the "Save for Groves" Project? What of most of the important orange growers?

Below-grade Produce

One can multiply instances indefinitely to prove that the attack is unfair. Perhaps the Minister had something else in mind — the vast amount of produce, often below the first grade, that finds its way on to the market through unofficial channels. But this does not flow only from the "part-time" farmers; any shrewd agriculturist (including so-called new immigrants from Oriental countries) drives his cart to the nearest market to dispose of produce which Tnuva would reject or which is surplus to the amount he must dispose of through Tnuva to meet his commitments.

The real and most formidable problem has still to be resolved. As a reader of *The Jerusalem Post* indicated in a very sound letter recently, the basic difficulties of Israel's agriculture will never disappear so long as the independent smallholding system remains in force. No planning of production can succeed so long as rugged individualism (or whim) determines what the farmer will eventually produce and political and social forces protect the submarginal and marginal farmers from the bankruptcy of their folly. The moshav system as it exists today — in which Dayan was reared — is a "sacred cow" very worthy of the General's sword.

BRAINWASHING

By Ephraim Kishon

As a rule we don't tread on people's corns if we can help it. This writer is keenly aware of his responsibilities as a weather-vane of public opinion and realises that without his readers' sympathy he is like a fish out of its natural habitat. Which brings us to the point of this lament.

A fortnight ago we wrote a sparkling little piece on our sailing a glass-bottomed boat down in Eilat and not seeing anything but a few tires, bottles and empty Dubek 10 packets. The story was duly published in the spirit of free and innocent navigation, earning the approval of our wife: "Very nice, funny, and how true." And with that we began resting on our laurels.

* * *

That very evening the phone rang and a markedly Deep South voice growled:

"Excuse me, sir, you are a swine."

"That's a lie" — we retorted. "Who's that?"

"Someone who until now used to read your crap. So the great writer has seen only three sardines, hey? My dear sir, I catch millions of fish there day in, day out."

"Maybe you caught them all?"

My interlocutor thereupon switched to colloquial Arabic and hung up. I related this little incident to my wife and she said, smiling:

"Perhaps you were a little sharp. But what do you care? Eilat is not Jerusalem..."

Rivka, our maid, caught the word Eilat and gushed out a hymn of praise:

"I've been there myself. What a wealth of marvellous fish and corals! I've never seen such beautiful corals! Like a dream! Like a dream!"

We tried once again to visualize the sea and again could see only sand and rocks. True, here and there we had glimpsed a few brightly-hued algae, but that was all. We pointed out to Rivka that there was a finger-thick layer of dust on the table.

* * *

On Sunday morning the postman brought us a special delivery letter couched in the following language:

"Paper is patient, but we are not! We advise you not to set foot ever again in Eilat because we don't want to have any Tel Aviv hacks around. Tourists from all over the world stay weeks, just for the sake of our sea. You think all of them are crazy?"

When we showed the letter to our wife, she scolded:

"You see? Didn't I tell you you shouldn't write that way because they might get offended?"

"You said no such thing. You said, 'A very nice piece of work'!"

* * *

"Tell me, you really didn't see anything but tires there?"—the editor asked us casually, putting away the telegram Eliahu Elath had sent him.

"Of course we saw more than tires" — we mumbled. "After all, the Sea of Eilat is the Sea of Eilat and my hat is off to it! But as a funnyman we have to exaggerate slightly. No one takes these things at face value."

The editor said only "Oh!"

* * *

At that point we broke down completely. Nothing is more frightening than a well-organized boycott. Before our mind's eye we saw ourselves arriving by boat in Eilat and finding the longshoremen's sign-carrying pickets:

"These are our jobs and they are important to us! Protest the blacklisting of glass boats!"

"We welcome journalists, but not this miserable scribbler! Articles on the sea must be free of slander! Go home, enemy of the South!"



"Freedom is a two-way street, Ephraim! We'll take care of you the way you took care of us, stinker!"

We ran home shouting hoarsely and poured out before the woman our apprehension.

"You are getting only what's coming to you" — the woman said smugly. "Next time don't slander pioneers. Hand on heart, didn't we really see anything but sand?"

"We did," — we wept. "Didn't we? The whole sea is full of marvels, callous beast that I am! The sea in Eilat is swarming with red starfish, lovely jelly fish, corals, purple cockles, intersoft sponges, dazzling mother-of-pearl, immaculate snails, frolicking leeches, smooth eels, Portuguese men-of-war, corals, everything, there is absolutely everything down there, only my eyes were blind not to see it! Have pity on a poor sinner, Jews! What an indescribable wealth of decorative fish, Moshe Rabenu, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, walruses, swordfish, gefilte fish, mermaids, octopuses, sharks, spivs, ancient mariners, corals — and all that in an exciting sauce of plankton, rockweed, sea lettuce, onions, tomatoes, vinegar and what not . . ."

Eilat! Forgive us! Give us another chance! May our right hand wither if we ever again slander thee!

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THE JERUSALEM POST
Friday, May 13, 1960.

TARIFF ON EQUIPMENT

IT must be admitted that the public has been taken aback somewhat by the announcement that customs fees — or surcharges — are to be levied on industrial machinery; taken aback even more, perhaps, than when imported raw materials were first taxed three years ago. For then a plausible reason was given to this departure from orthodox economic tenets: in view of the persistent pressure of purchasing power generated in the Israel economy, local manufacturers enjoyed a steady sellers' market and relatively high profit margins, and were therefore diverting to home production raw materials paid for at the official rate of exchange, and even at the higher rate of the Pamaz accounts. The import tariff was therefore expected to serve as a corrective bringing local earnings more in line with those achieved abroad, while for exports a drawback was applicable in any case.

No similar arguments can, however, be advanced for machinery. To be sure, some of the equipment on which the new tariff is to be levied is — or can be — produced locally, and to that extent the charge may be considered a protective duty, but this point is evidently a subsidiary one, and no attempt has been made by the authorities to dispel the impression that the present list of items is only the thin end of the wedge. Small wonder, therefore, that the scheme has been attacked by the Manufacturers Association as another Treasury attempt to cripple the country's economic advance for the sake of some additional revenue, and apparently support for this opposition has even been gained in high quarters of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

However, one can hardly assume that fiscal requirements would have led the Treasury to such an unpopular step were it not also warranted by economic circumstances (particularly since higher investment costs are likely to be reflected in additional demand for development loans, and in bigger depreciation allocations at the expense of taxable profits). Indeed, imported equipment has been singled out for the new tariff because fixed assets — and in particular machinery — may, if acquired at the official rate of exchange, be considered to include a hidden windfall profit in an economy largely pricing its goods and services at higher exchange rates.

One may argue that the charges have been fixed too high (or too low), but there can be no doubt that the gap exists, and that it acts as a potent incentive. In fact, this is one of the main factors which make it possible for the Israel economy to attract considerable amounts of foreign capital notwithstanding the widespread expectancy of ultimate devaluation.

The gap is also the main reason for the prevalent shortage of operating capital in our industry — notwithstanding all official exhortations and special credits for this purpose — because investors prefer to put their money in equipment, land, property, and even bricks and mortar, than into liquid means.

The net effect of this trend is, of course, a fillip to tangible investments — even though they may often be utilized far below the optimum level — but one cannot doubt that in the long run this must be checked in order to forestall undue pressure on the credit and the labour market and to save the economy from painful adjustments.

Moreover, economists have warned us long ago not to sponsor investments by discriminating in favour of capital goods as against labour, of which we still have unemployed reserves (though their useful employment vitally depends upon vocational training). This, however, is exactly what we have done until now. Mr. Sapir may be right in refusing exaggerated notions concerning the margin of unused productive capacity in our manufacturing, but every insider knows how prone most industrialists are to acquire expensive mechanical gadgets although in the end they may run out of their capital.

Nor is this tendency confined to industry alone. Haggling about the number of mechanical cotton-pickers to be imported has become a regular annual feature despite our rural unemployment, just like the annual distribution of import quotas for trucks. And in both cases administrative controls with all the concomitant lobbying and vested interests could be dispensed with if the equipment was not made available at a price which includes a hidden incentive to purchase it irrespective of the actual economic terms and requirements.

But is not a surcharge on equipment bound to reduce the volume of investments? And is it not another step to devaluation? The answer to both questions must be affirmative, but that should not deter us. One of the basic aims of devaluation is indeed to put an end to excessive investments; and the Israel public should understand that the greater the price and cost adjustments triggered off obliquely by such means as fiscal charges, the lesser will be the impact of direct action if and when it should become necessary.

Foreign News in Brief

Russian Oil Strategy

● Russia's strategy for marketing her rapidly increasing oil output — which is expected to double in the next five years — is directed both to the west and to the east, if one is to judge from recently published details of her pipeline projects. Apart from the big pipeline to Eastern Europe, a still bigger one is being constructed from the new oil fields to Asia. The first 1,300 km. section of this line, linking Omsk with Tuimazi, on the outskirts of the Ural Mountains east of Kuibyshev, has already been completed. From Omsk one branch of the pipeline will follow the Trans-Siberian railway for about 2,500 km. to Irkutsk and Ulan Ude, east of the Baikal Sea, while another branch will go south roughly parallel with the Irtysh river, heading in the direction of Chinese Turkestan and Tibet. A big oil refinery has been built at Omsk, and two more are to go up at Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk. From these refineries gas will be piped to major towns along the Trans-Siberian railways. Other pipelines, evidently intended for export, will be laid to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast from oil fields in North Sakhalin (which is already linked with the industrial centre of Komsomolsk on the Amur river) and new ones now being developed on the Lena river, near the Yakutia diamond fields.

Vanishing Frontiers

● A new form of "economic liaison committee" to coordinate industrial development along the Franco-Belgian frontier has been established at Lille. It groups together two French districts, Nord and Pas de Calais, and two Belgian ones, Hainault and West Flanders. This is an area with geographic and linguistic continuity and a considerable interchange of local labour where the two main local industries, textiles and coal mining, are both facing hard times. Should the experiment in coordination prove successful, it will be copied in other parts of the Common Market area.

Congo's Currency

● With the Congo's independence already around the corner, it is still not clear how it will affect Belgium's economy, or how the Congo's own economy will ultimately be shaped. Hitherto the Congo served as an excellent market for Belgian goods and a big earner of hard currency, a large part of which it regularly converted into Belgian francs in order to cover the trade deficit, the dividends on the big Belgian investments, etc. In the four years of 1955-58 Belgium thus had a net surplus on current account with the Congo of $1,050m., of which only $230m. was reinvested in the Congo. On the other hand, the Congo's currency is now in a precarious position due to the outflow of big sums of European capital, while her foreign exchange reserve funds — which previously amounted to two-thirds of a year's expenditure — have been virtually exhausted. Belgium has agreed to provide a subsidy of over $30m. to the current Congo budget, to guarantee several loans arranged for the Congo in the U.S. and to come to the rescue of the Congo franc, but the envisaged agreement would provide for a continuous link between the two currencies and bring the Congo's monetary reserves and credit policy virtually under Belgian control. Such a scheme is likely to be resented by the Congo's national leaders.

Eire's Industrial Estate

● A big step towards Eire's industrial development is to be taken by establishing a deep-water transhipment port at the mouth of the Shannon river. The harbour has been planned to accommodate ships of up to 15,000 tons and may eventually be enlarged for vessels of up to 25,000 tons. Its chief purpose will be the transhipment of bulk cargoes such as iron ore (from Labrador, Venezuela and Brazil), crude oil, and grain. It is also expected to attract considerable industrial development, in particular as the area would be adjacent to the new Shannon Airport. Several industries have already decided to establish plants there, and other possible developments include a copper smelting mill and a £6m. steel strip mill. The project is handled by the Shannon Estuary Company, which hopes to raise a large part of the £20m. cost from Eire's own sources, although British and German capital may also join in.

Pakistan's Agriculture

● As in India, Pakistan's second five-year plan also accords pride of place to agricultural development, largely neglected hitherto. Government spending on agriculture will be increased to 2.5 times the current rate by 1965. With the addition of other investments (private and public), gross outlay on agriculture, irrigation and drainage will amount to 25 per cent of the aggregate development spending in the next five years. As a result, the production of food grains is expected to be stepped up by 21 per cent, of fruit and vegetables by 11 and of sugar cane by 26 per cent. Some headway will also be made in animal husbandry and fishing. The plan will promote the use of fertilizer (in the wake of expanded local production of nitrogen, superphosphates etc.), pest protection, and pest control, the supply of improved seed varieties (under a certification scheme controlled by the Government), the use of nylon fishing nets, the establishment of more bull breeding farms, etc. Expenditure for irrigation, land reclamation and similar projects does not rank very high in the development plan, due to the costs involved.

Booming Japan

● Notwithstanding somewhat higher interest rates and the maintenance of credit restrictions, Japan's industrial production is expected to rise by at least 12 per cent in the current year, and its Gross National Product by eight per cent. These rates are approximately half what was achieved in the unprecedented boom of 1959. The per capita income rose by 14 per cent in the past year and may rise by another eight per cent in 1960-61; but prices have remained almost stable, and as a result the export volume increased by 20 per cent in 1959, with the prospect of a further advance this year. At the end of 1959, the country's exchange reserves stood at $1,320m. as compared with only $880m. two years before. A further increase has been predicted for the current year and the Government has promised to liberalise the import trade, although observers doubt whether this will be done on a sizeable scale in view of opposition from local business circles.

Ashdod to Combine Zionism and Profits

New Company Finds Industries

By REX HALNY

THE Ashdod Project is an interesting example of the possibility of combining Zionism with the hope of profit in the development of Israel. This outlook was summed up by Philip Klutznick, one of the leading participants in the Project: "We are not developing Ashdod in order to make money but if we can't make money we can't develop Ashdod." Nevertheless it must be conceded that several years will probably elapse before Ashdod is "out of the red": to date it has involved little income and heavy expenditure. This was, of course, anticipated.

The Project was undertaken by the K.B.A. Town Planners Group, Limited, working through two subsidiaries, the Ashdod Development Corporation in the United States and the Ashdod Co. Ltd. in Israel. K.B.A. has an equity of IL1,500,000, most of which has been subscribed by three groups, the Philip Klutznick group, the Ben-Ami group and the P.E.C. Klutznick, leader of Bnei Brith for many years, is famous for building the Park Forest Model Development outside Chicago and for the Old Orchard Shopping Centre; Oved Ben-Ami, founder and long-time Mayor of Natanya, contributed substantially to the building of that town.

Further Capital

In addition to the company's share capital the partners have advanced the sum of IL500,000 to it on a long-term basis. Thus the initial operating capital was IL2m. Further capital was recently obtained by selling 1,600 dunam of residential and industrial land to Rassco for that company to develop.

K.B.A. acquired a concession from the Government of over 40,000 dunam of land at Ashdod, subject to the condition that the company should develop the area in five-year stages. If the pace and method of development do not comply with conditions laid down in the concession, this will lapse. In addition the Government reserved 30 per cent of all land subject to the concession for its own purposes over and above that normally set aside for public use. Presumably the Government wishes to safeguard its right to build housing, particularly if there should be mass immigration.

In the first stage of Ashdod's development the company was required to prepare a Master Plan. This was drawn up by architects Perlstein and Dudai, in consultation with a renowned town planner, Albert Mayer of New York. As Mr. Dudai is also Chief Architect of the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour, it seems that there will not be any friction between the company and Government in executing the plan, an aspect which many other towns will certainly envy. The Master Plan provides for the building of a city of 150,000 living in 18 neighbourhood units. This Plan has already been approved by all interested bodies and is only waiting for the signature of the Minister of the Interior.

To date building operations have been concentrated on the industrial area and different sections of the first two neighbourhood units: Rassco will soon start to work on Unit Five and probably Unit Six. The building company has allocated approximately $1m. to Ashdod, most of the capital coming from South America; it has an option to acquire a further 300 to 600 dunams.

Commercial Centre

Before the Plan was drawn up the Government had rapidly rushed up some ma'abarot and unattractive "California" row housing for the mass immigration of 1956/7. The ma'abarot have all been cleared and the people moved to the usual Government housing blocks. With the Plan virtually confirmed, the Ashdod Company is now concentrating on building aspects, and a commercial centre and cinema are nearing completion.

The sponsors of the Project hope to develop the town's long beaches into a major source of revenue. This year they will only have a comparatively modest development, with such facilities as deck-chairs, shade and life-savers provided. But with a plan and model ready, they are in a position to conclude deals with anyone interested at a moment's notice, a benefit of considerable advantage to prospective hoteliers. The Company may either sell land for others to build, or will build hotels itself and afterwards sell or let them, depending on circumstances. As Ashdod is only 40 kilometres south of Tel Aviv, the sponsors are optimistic that it can attract both overseas tourists and local summer guests.

Rogosin's Aid

The industrial development of Ashdod during the past three years has been remarkable and by the end of this year the Company estimates that 1,000 men will be in full-time employment in industry. For this happy position Ashdod is indebted first to the Palestine Electricity Corporation and then to Mr. Rogosin. The Corporation set up its Southern power station with a productive capacity of 150,000 kws. at Ashdod. Rogosin's factory was attracted to Ashdod through the good offices of K.B.A. and has developed rapidly into one of the most impressive examples of private enterprise in the country. Although Rogosin has always insisted that he started his factory to prove that he could make legitimate profits operating from Israel and not only from a philanthropic desire to give employment to a development town, the number of workers has risen to 250.

Ashdod is recognised as a Grade B Development Town and as such is entitled to certain facilities for industries approved by Government. In addition the Company has managed to place Ashdod enterprises in line for loans from the United States' so-called "Cooley Funds." Cooley Fund availabilities result from surplus agricultural sales and are programmed by the Export-Import Bank for "promoting balanced economic development and trade among nations." Obtaining this form of finance for new Ashdod industries will certainly prove a great boon. The company is at present negotiating with the Government to obtain funds for loans on mortgage on an equivalent basis to that offered by the Housing Division.

Other industries already established or due to be built in the near future in Ashdod are Mutzak, Metapik, Korat-On and a diamond factory. Mutzak is a copper refining and rolling plant which will make both copper "soup" and "cement." Deliveries of copper will be made from Timna by truck. The factory is being established by an Israeli from Bulgaria in partnership with Tiyus, the Government-Histadrut company for aiding immigrant towns to industrialise. The capital involved will exceed IL1m.

Metapik is a subsidiary of Israteo and will engage in the assembly of automatic looms. The Ashdod Company invested IL250,000 in the building and a loan of IL130,000 was obtained from the Government, before the "Cooley Funds" arrangement was concluded. Korat-On, with a capital of approximately IL400,000, was formed by Aluf-Mishne Barnaea and a South African named Goldenberg, also with the help of Tiyus; it will manufacture pre-stressed, pre-fabricated concrete.

Deep Port

Of course the major reason for the belief that Ashdod will become a great city is the Government plan to build there the country's second deep-water port. This will probably be run by an independent port authority dominated by the Government. $40m. will be required to finance the project and present indications are that the Import-Export Bank will provide the money. The port is obviously outside the scope or capacity of the Ashdod Company but the latter has offered to help the Government in any way possible. According to experts the need for a second port will become acute in the next three or four years. The first phase of the Ashdod Port is scheduled to start to function by 1963. American technicians who have come to start planning the work are being accommodated in offices built into the water-tower.

Thus, while the prospect of profits is still distant, the general position of the Ashdod Company seems to be very hopeful. Difficulties may arise from pressures from the people actually living on the spot, who may find careful planning too slow for their immediate needs. The problem of adjusting the relationship between a development corporation and a municipality has yet to be worked out to everybody's satisfaction, irrespective of whether the aims of the company concerned are philanthropic or commercial. The model town of Harlow ended in the law courts, and, closer to home, Ashkelon suffered bitterly from internecine friction. It will be interesting to see if the Ashdod Company — with so experienced a politician as Mr. Ben-Ami to lead it — can escape such pitfalls.



The new power station at Ashdod. Photo by [illegible]

New Machine Industry for South

By Our Economic Editor

THE Metapic factory which was officially opened in Ashdod yesterday is not particularly big even by Israel's modest standards. It will employ about 100 people directly, and may in the long run provide work for another 400 in local factories supplying spare parts and accessories. The added value envisaged for the factory's first stage will approximate 30 per cent, and any increase depends upon the ability of Israel manufacturers to supply goods according to the high quality standards and special requirements of Metapic.

Moreover, while the company intends to engage in export on a large scale, it will initially sell most of its output on the local market. Indeed, it is already booked with local orders for almost a year, and will have a lot to do even after that supplying the requirements of our rapidly expanding textile industry.

Nevertheless, Metapic can justly be considered a significant milestone in this country's industrial development, reflecting the new approach of manufacturing investors in Israel which would have been regarded as wishful thinking but a few years ago. First, the plant is to produce automatic textile looms of the well-known Pickanol model, and although in the first stage it will be confined to assembling parts imported from abroad (the Belgian Pickanol plant at Ypres and other suppliers in various countries), the intention is to replace them gradually by Israel-produced parts.

Future For Tools

The managers are fully aware of the difficulties they face in this field, but also enthusiastic about the possibilities of developing an Israel-based industry producing industrial equipment. This is of course due to the fact that highly skilled hand labour plays a considerable part in the production of textile looms, which involves relatively small non-automatic production units. But the fact remains that a good deal of industrial equipment is custom work, and that many machine tools can be manufactured in this country at competitive quality and prices. In fact, Metapic is but the first of a series of plants — all in the machine engineering line — which are intended to be built in Ashdod by Belgian investors close to the Metapic owners.

Second, the Metapic project has not been inspired by Zionist sentiments or by philanthropic considerations. It is based to all intents and purposes on sound business calculations which have led the Belgian Metapic company to establish a subsidiary plant in this country.

Outside E.C.A.

The major reasons for this decision have apparently been twofold; on the one hand the need to expand in order to cope with the growing volume of orders (at present the factory has to stipulate delivery terms of 18 months), and on the other hand the wish to have a producing base outside the European Common Market, which may in the long run become so entrenched in high tariffs and hard currency that it will encounter difficulties in expanding exports, and which in any case does not offer much of a market for textile machinery. While the world textile crisis has been overcome, and the industry has again entered a stage of expansion, the new plants may be expected to be established mainly in the young development countries, i.e. in Africa, South America and Asia, and it is a convenient base for supplying those markets which the Belgians were after in founding the Ashdod subsidiary.

If Israel has been chosen for the purpose by the shrewd Belgian industrialists, this is clear evidence of the high appreciation they have for Israel's technical and trading facilities, and of the little regard they pay to the Arab boycott. In both respects their example will certainly be heeded by many manufacturers in many countries.

Third, the enterprise has not been lured to Israel by development loans or other Government financing. To be sure, the fixed assets involved are relatively modest and most of the required working capital is being provided by the mother-company on a credit basis. However, the fact is that the project has been put up without recourse to the public till, and that a way has been found to overcome the financing difficulties which beset many other projects, allegedly on account of the devaluation scare. No details of the financial agreements involved have been made public, and one may assume that some kind of currency clauses have been included and approved by the authorities. In any case, Metapic's example shows that Israel's economic administration is ready to cooperate with foreign investors and that many intricate problems can be solved in a rather simple way when the basic economic preconditions for an industrial project are present.

USOM Quarry Expert Returns

LOUIS J. Marsh, USOM marble quarry consultant, who left in November last year after completing a 6-month assignment, has returned here yesterday at the request of the Government. During his present one-year tour of duty, Mr. Marsh will cooperate with the Quarries Section of the Ministry of Development, advising it on the purchase and use of equipment used in operating marble quarries.

Plan Mooted to Export Tomatoes in Citrus Ships

By Our Economic Editor

ISRAEL'S tomato exports could be stepped up to [illegible] tons annually, worth about [illegible], according to a report submitted by M. Paran, Agricultural Attaché at the Israel Legation in London. In 1959 the tomato export amounted to 861 tons worth [illegible] only, mainly early crops. Most of it was sold to Germany and to Switzerland. Mr. Paran, however, sees good prospects for regular shipments, mainly to the British market, in particular from October to May. During most of that period tomatoes could be shipped on vessels carrying citrus. However, the [illegible] tomato variety which has [illegible] for most of the local crops is only suitable for the Swiss and the Italian market; the other European countries prefer small, round, smooth-skinned fruit.

Britain imports 12,000 to 26,000 tons of tomatoes monthly or two-thirds of the total consumption. One-third of the imports comes from the Channel Islands, almost one-half from the Canary Islands, and most of the rest from Holland with Spain coming next. Germany imports almost as many tomatoes as Britain, but while the British import is distributed over the whole year, four fifths of the German imports take place between June and August. Most of her tomatoes come from Holland and Italy. On the other hand, France — which imports over 100,000 tons annually — requires most of her tomatoes in the short period of May and June, before her own crop comes to the market. Almost all of her imports originate in Morocco and Algeria.

Altogether, Western Europe imports annually over [illegible] tons of tomatoes, of which [illegible] are purchased during the winter season, when local growers [illegible] of competing with the Canaries and Spain, which are now the major winter suppliers. Prices [illegible] this season ranged on a rule between [illegible] and [illegible] per ton c.i.f. on the Continent and up to [illegible] per cent higher in Britain. Considerable importance is to be attached to cheap and efficient transport and to suitable packing, and several trial shipments will be necessary in order to work out the best marketing methods and channels for each country.

Savings on Melons

Another computation made by Mr. Paran shows that the transport of [illegible] variety melons to Britain costs 5/7 sh. per crate of 6 kg. by sea (refrigerated) as compared with [illegible] sh. when air-freighted. In addition, savings could be effected in commissions and customs duty — paid on an ad valorem basis — due to the lower prices prevailing during the main season. As a result, the fruit could be sold to wholesalers for 31/8 sh. per crate instead of the 40 sh. required as a minimum in order to obtain a satisfactory f.o.b. price for airborne shipments. For pepper seaborne shipments would make it possible to slash the wholesale price from 3/9 sh. per lb. to 1.8 sh., and for avocados from £200 per ton to £187.

Stocks and Commodities

TEL AVIV MARKET IRREGULAR

AFTER weeks of an almost uninterrupted advance in the prices of ordinary shares, a slight reaction set in during the past few days. Some shares which touched new peaks lost a number of points, probably on account of profit-taking. A few others continued to advance and have reached new peaks. Despite considerable offer the undertone remains firm, and with only one exception all the shares are being easily absorbed, though at somewhat lower prices.

On Wednesday the prices of almost all ordinary shares dropped by between five and ten point, in some cases even more, but many were still higher than a week earlier. Among the shares that continued to advance were the General Mortgage Bank Ordinary shares, probably on account of the fact that the rights on them will be dealt in a few days.

Palestine Potash Ordinary shares and Yam Hamelah B Founders advanced uninterruptedly until Tuesday — without any dealings on some days. It appears that this sharp advance was spurred by hopes of a reorganization, but no further details are available yet.

Some interest was displayed for oil shares and a good market was reported in Lapidot, Naphtha and Jordan, although the latter lost a good part of their earlier advance on Wednesday. National Oil dollar-linked debentures, which are convertible into ordinary shares, were also in demand, and prices fluctuated slightly.

A slight advance can be reported in the linked bonds section. It appears that some more interest is being displayed in dollar-linked and it would not be surprising if after some of the ordinary shares are sold some of the funds are channelled to dollar-linked.

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HOW THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT YEAR WILL BE SPENT

THE MUNICIPALITY'S DEVELOPMENT BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR (APRIL 1960 TO MARCH 1961), AS APPROVED BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOUNTS TO IL27M. THE DEVELOPMENT BUDGET EXCEEDS THAT OF THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR BY 50%, AND IS THE LARGEST IN THE MUNICIPALITY'S HISTORY. FOR THE SAKE OF COMPARISON, IT MAY BE NOTED THAT THE TOTAL SUM OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INVESTMENTS DURING THE PAST TWELVE YEARS OF THE STATE AMOUNTED TO SOME IL35M.

Development Budget to help solve City's basic Problems

The new 1960/61 Development Budget, as planned by the Municipal Council, will be devoted first and foremost towards helping the city to solve its long-standing basic problems.

Naturally, a one-year budget cannot solve all the city's chief problems, and a solution of these cannot be expected within a single year. Some cannot be solved on account of their technical nature, since their solution involves protracted work over a number of years; others cannot be completed because a one-year allocation will not suffice.

The new Development Budget will therefore serve to tackle the main problems, and these will be solved step by step over the next few years.

Completion and Inauguration of New Hospital

A sum of IL1.5m. will be devoted this year to the completion of the first stage of construction of the new municipal hospital at Rehov Weizmann, near Sderot Shaul Hamelech. Upon completion of this first stage, the new hospital will be opened to the public, and the city's hospitalisation difficulties thus greatly eased.

First Steps for Liquidation of Slums

The city's slum tenements are a very sore problem. Thousands of families at present live under intolerable conditions, and an all-out effort must be made to rehouse them.

Although the Government is responsible for housing projects, the Municipality has decided to make an effort to help relieve this severe problem at least within the city boundaries.

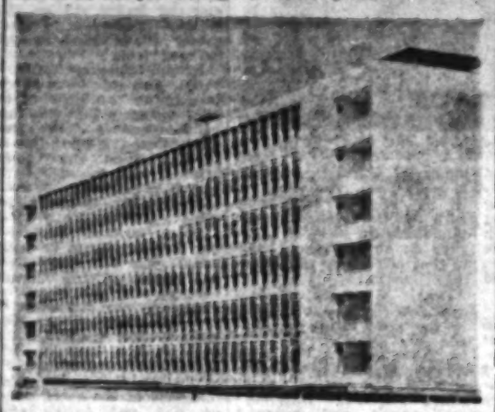
IL1m. of this year's Budget have been allocated for this purpose. Ways and means are currently under consideration for finding a more comprehensive way of solving the city's slum problem. There is some hope that the Municipality's allocation will help provide housing for needy families.

Agreement has already been reached in negotiations between the Municipality and the Government on the establishment of a joint company for tackling the problems of the city's slums.

Abolishing the Second School Shift

11,600 children are at present compelled to study during the second school shift. The Municipality regards the abolition of this shift as one of its foremost tasks.

IL5m. of the new budget have been allotted for the construction of new schools and the acquisition of plots for schools. A similar sum will be allocated for the same purpose next year. There is reason to hope, therefore, that the second shift at elementary schools will become a thing of the past within the next few years.



The new Municipal Hospital to be opened this year.



Expansion of Welfare Services

IL445,000 will be allocated to municipal welfare services. These services are intended to assist and rehabilitate youth and elderly persons, and to help them earn a decent living.

Within this framework, it is intended to move the Municipal Trades School, at present located in Rehov Eilat, to more suitable quarters in Tel Baruch.

This allocation for the expansion of municipal welfare services comes in addition to the 25% increase as compared with the previous year's allocation to municipal welfare services, and will enable the Municipality's Welfare Department to widen the scope of its activities, particularly in the field of aid to needy families.

Cleaning the Seashore

The purification of Tel Aviv-Yafo seashore waters is one of the prime foremost Municipal projects. The final solution will only come in a few years' time, but work began this year on purification of the area north of Rehov Jabotinsky.

Sewerage, Roads, Street Lights, Planting of Trees throughout the City: IL9.7 million

Approx. IL9.7m. of the Development Budget will be spent on sewerage, paving of roads and sidewalks, street illumination and the planting of trees and parks. IL4.5m. are earmarked for sewerage (this includes the sum to be spent by the city in collaboration with the Regional Dan Sewerage Project), IL4.0m. for new roads, IL850,000 for street lights and IL800,000 for the planting of new trees.

A large part of these sums will be spent on public works in Yafo and the city's quarters and suburbs, without prejudice to plans in the centre of the city. For those parts of the city whose services are not as highly developed as those of the city centre and the Northern Area (Zafon) a properly functioning sewerage network, paved roads and street illumination are top priorities. Special attention will be devoted to the continued planting of trees and gardens in residential districts.

Easing the City's Traffic Crush

This world-wide problem has become particularly acute in Tel Aviv.

IL450,000 of the Development Budget will go towards easing the city's traffic situation, and will include the construction of a tunnel for pedestrians on Kikar Magen David. Preparations are also in progress for the erection of Israel's first multi-storey parking garage. Additional parking lots are further to be made available throughout the city, and new traffic lights to be added. Attention will also be paid to the construction of a new central bus station.

New Mechanical Equipment for a Cleaner City

IL1.1m. of the Development Budget will be spent on the acquisition of modern mechanical equipment for the municipal sanitation services. This equipment, along with energetic action on the part of the Municipal Sanitation Department, will help to raise the standard of cleanliness.

Expansion of Services for Religious Purposes

IL270,000 have been allocated for the expansion of services for religious purposes. Bathing houses and Mikvehs are to be opened in various parts of the city, especially in those far removed from the centre of town.

HISTORIAL TEL AVIV-YAFO MUSEUM TO OPEN SHORTLY

Tel Aviv-Yafo residents, both adults and children, as well as visitors and tourists, find it difficult to appreciate the history of the city, of which they generally know little or next to nothing.

Many know that Yafo is ancient, but few know that the archaeological excavations conducted in Tel Aviv during the past twelve years have done away with the notion that Tel Aviv is a new city built on waste sands near ancient Yafo. Remains of pre-historic settlements have been unearthed on both sides of the Yarkon River. It appears that the Tel Aviv area was settled long before Yafo became a town, but that the names of these settlements have been obliterated as they have gone unrecorded in ancient documents.

The Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality was the first among local municipalities to deal methodically with the many treasures found before they were lost on account of widespread building activities and the constant expansion of the city. As a result of these archaeological excavations, many ancient sites have come to light and much has been discovered in the way of implements of clay, metal, stone and glass. Some of these finds are to be exhibited shortly at the former old Turkish prison (the Kishle), in Yafo.



The Yafo museum will aim at presenting a concise picture of the history of the city as revealed by the finds, including ancient inscriptions, papyri and tablets. The museum will, therefore, devote one section to documents—along with scientific reports on the various excavations and copies of ancient documents in the world's great museums and libraries. The Exhibition Department will be devoted to the presentation of the various objects excavated, accompanied by illustrations, photos, and enlightening commentaries as to their historical nature.

The Exhibition Department is to be divided into five sections. The first will deal with the city's history from 5000-4000 B.C.E. The second will deal with the history of the city during the Canaanite period, from 3000-1300 B.C.E.; the third section with the Israelite period until the fall of the Kingdom of Israel (Samaria) in the 8th century B.C.E. The fourth will deal with the Jewish period, from the fall of Samaria to the destruction of the Second Temple. The fifth section will comprise the Roman and Byzantine periods until the Arab conquest in 640 C.E.

Sanitation Situation Must Be Improved

Public Cooperation Essential

The general state of cleanliness of Tel Aviv-Yafo leaves much to be desired. There are various reasons for this: responsibility rests partly with the Municipality, partly with the public as a whole, which has yet to learn to respect public property. It is an unhappy fact that, only a few hours after municipal street sweeps finish their work, the streets are already littered with paper and all kinds of refuse.

This situation has impelled the Municipality's Sanitation Department to take strong action in order to improve the city's cleanliness. Changes and improvements have been introduced in municipal sanitation services, and an attempt has been made to induce the inhabitants to use their initiative in keeping the city clean.

New Mechanical Equipment

New mechanical street cleaning equipment, costing some IL700,000, has been ordered abroad. It is expected to be put into operation within the next few months. The new street sweeping machines, it is hoped, will contribute considerably towards improved street cleanliness.

Yard-Keepers for Houses

The Sanitation Department has made an agreement with Hamoshavim, the Rehabilitation Organization for Elderly Persons, whereby the latter is to delegate yard-keepers who will be responsible for the state of cleanliness of the yards, each yard-keeper to look after three or four yards. At present, the city employs about 1,500 yard-keepers, who have proved that their yards are cleaner than is usually the case where no such supervision exists.

Street Hawkers

The Hawkers Law, which has been in force for years, has tied the Municipality's hands and has made it impossible to tackle a problem which has, of late, become increasingly aggravating. A new by-law has therefore been prepared which will enable the Municipality to deal with the question more efficiently. This law will soon be brought before the City Council for approval. The solving of the hawkers' problem will also do much to help keep the streets cleaner.

At the same time, the Municipality intends to erect three new market places in the area of Rehov Hacarmel, Levinsky and the Hatikva Quarter. This is important also with a view to improving the hygienic condition of market goods.

More Disposal Bins

These have been installed in city streets in ever greater numbers. The present number of these bins is already 4,000 — which means that there is a disposal bin at a distance of every 7-10 metres.

There have been three information drives recently for cleaner streets, and several suits were brought against persons who deliberately befouled the streets.

More Street Sweepers

An additional shift of street sweepers has started work: until now, only one shift of sweepers was employed.

Vacant Lots

A special drive has been undertaken to keep vacant lots throughout the city clean. The Sanitation Department has also been at pains to keep the city approaches clean.

Sanitation Public Council and Street Committees

The Municipality has set up a public council for city sanitation, with the participation of representatives of sundry public organizations.

The council's chief aim is to foster public hygiene to help keep the city clean.

The Sanitation Department has already come to an agreement with the Medical Federation in accordance with which street sanitation committees are to be set up, each to be headed by a physician residing in a specific street, which is to be under his supervision. These street committees will be charged with keeping their particular streets clean and orderly.



Narrow Street in the Old City of Yafo

Educational Drive among School Pupils

A widespread drive is to be conducted among school pupils to impress them with the importance of city cleanliness.

The Garbage Dump at Kiryat Shalom

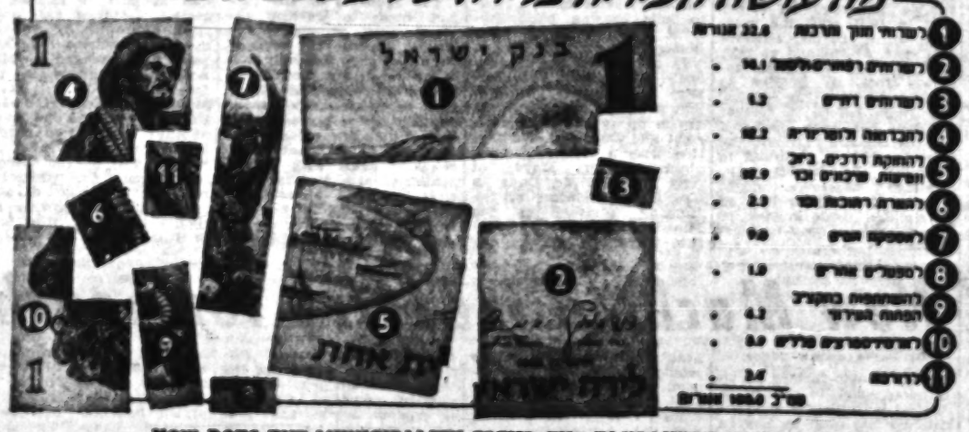
which for years constituted a serious nuisance to residents in the area, has finally been disposed of. The municipality proposes to plant a park on the site.

Closer Supervision of Restaurants, Shops and Kiosks

The Municipal Department of Trade and Industry continues to exercise closer inspection over food shops, restaurants and kiosks. The Organization of Cafes and Restaurants has joined in the activities of the Sanitation Department with the aim of raising the standard of hygiene of these enterprises.

It should be noted that, thanks to municipal inspection, smoking in cinemas has become almost unheard of.

מה עושה העיריה בלילה של משלם המסים?



HOW DOES THE MUNICIPALITY SPEND THE TAXPAYER'S POUND?

1. For Educational and Cultural Services, 22.8 agorot; 2. For Welfare and Medical Services, 14.1 agorot; 3. For Religious Purposes, 1.1 agorot; 4. Sanitation and Veterinary Services, 12.2 agorot; 5. Road Maintenance, Sewerage and Tree Planting; Hospital, etc., 17.9 agorot; 6. Street Illumination, etc., 2.3 agorot; 7. Water Supply, 9.8 agorot; 8. For Office Departments, 1.9 agorot; 9. Participation in Municipal Development Budget, 4.2 agorot; 10. General Administration, 8.0 agorot; 11. For Reserves, 3.6 agorot. Total: 100 agorot.

WHY SOME CITIZENS RECEIVE HIGHER WATER BILLS

Water Meters—a National and Economic Must

Thousands of Tel Aviv residents have lately been concerned about the water rates. Many want to know why, at this stage, the Municipality has found it necessary to introduce water meters. The demand for the installation of water meters was made by the Government itself, owing to Israel's critical water problem. Tel Aviv has been one of the last places in the country to enforce the installation of water meters. The Management of the Water Company has argued that it is inconceivable that Tel Aviv should enjoy the highest water consumption in the country, while other areas suffer from a lack of water. To this must be added also this year's drought, which has further aggravated an already critical situation.

That is why water meters have had to be installed in all local towns and villages, including Tel Aviv-Yafo.

Why Not a Water Meter for Every Flat?

A great deal of misunderstanding and bitterness has arisen over the installation of joint water meters in the older dwellings, i.e. one water meter to serve all tenants of a house.

The Municipality has been asked, why each apartment should not have its own meter, to avert differences between neighbours.

The answer to this is, simply, that this would involve a complete change of the existing plumbing of older buildings — an expense that would run into 30 million pounds for all the city. The Municipality therefore has little choice but to have one water meter serve the entire house, where older dwellings are concerned.

How is Payment of Water Rates divided among the Tenants?

The joint water meter indicates the total water consumption of all tenants in an apartment house.

Each apartment is required to pay the minimum water consumption rate of 10 c.m. per month at the rate of 12 agorot per c.m.

Payment for the remaining water consumption of an apartment house is shared proportionately among the tenants in accordance with the number of rooms occupied by each tenant.

Payment of Water Rates

Apart from the payment of water rates, the consumer is also required to make a certain contribution towards the upkeep of the water meter. The rate for a separate water meter for each flat is 20 agorot, that of an apartment building water meter: IL12 (this sum, too, is divided among the tenants in accordance with the number of rooms occupied by each of them). Houses equipped with separate water meters generally have a common meter in addition — for the garden, etc. There is a special water rate for gardens at 8.5 agorot per c.m., the limit being 840 c.m. per dunam annually.

It may be pointed out here that water bills are normally presented every two months.

One-Time Payment for Water Meter

The price for the installation of a water meter in a new building equipped for the installation of such a meter is IL30.

The price for the installation of a joint water meter in an older building varies and may amount to anything from IL95 to IL150; this sum too is divided among all tenants in accordance with the number of rooms occupied.

Special Arrangements for Buildings with Business Premises

Business premises, such as laundries, restaurants, cafes, etc., situated in buildings which also have apartments, must be equipped with separate meters.

At the end of each month, the water consumption of such business enterprises is deducted from the general water consumption, and the remaining quantity is divided among apartment owners in accordance with the number of rooms occupied by them.

It must be pointed out that a considerable number of complaints concerning water bills arises from the fact that some business premises do not have a separate meter.

Leaking Pipes — a Waste of Water and Money!

All too often, it happens that tenants are presented with high water bills, on account of leaking pipes and faucets; this is particularly true in the case of subterranean pipes, where quantities of water are wasted regularly as a result.

Tenants receiving what appears to be an inflated water bill do well to have their water pipes tested.

Where no leak is detectable, tenants are entitled to have their water meter tested by the Municipal Water Works. A test of this kind costs IL7.50, but a refund is made in case the meter is found to be faulty.

It must be stressed that each house bears the responsibility for keeping its plumbing intact. Proper care of plumbing may well save tenants excessive expenditure, and benefit both tenants and the country's economy as a whole.

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Water Meter Rates

Water consumption is measured in cubic meters (c.m.)

One c.m. equals 1,000 litres.

The consumption rates, as detailed by law, are as follows:

10 C.M. FOR EACH APARTMENT AT THE RATE OF 12 AGOROT PER C.M.

A FURTHER 8 C.M. AT 20 AGOROT PER C.M.

30 AGOROT FOR EACH ADDITIONAL C.M.

These rates were determined by the Government with the aim of reducing water consumption. Following a request of the Municipality, the reduced rate of 12 agorot per c.m. for the first 10 c.m. was agreed on, this being the agreed average minimum required by a family. The Municipality is also negotiating with the Government as regards lower tariffs for the higher rates.

Boosting The Development of Yafo and The City Quarters

The new policy initiated by the new Municipality to reduce the serious gap existing between Tel Aviv on the one hand and Yafo and the various city quarters on the other is beginning to bear fruit, even though it is merely the initial step in a series designed to do away with the varying standards existing between them.

The following is a brief resume of the Municipality's activities during the past 3-4 months:

Stepping up of Re-Housing Activities

During the past three months, about 1,000 persons have been moved from two main centres in Yafo: the old city, and the temporary camp on Givat Hatmarim. These families have been transferred to Government housing apartments as well as to houses found to be fit for accommodation.

In order further to step up the re-housing of families, a special fund has been established jointly by the Municipality and the Government, amounting to some IL250,000.

121 New School Classes in Yafo and City Quarters

121 new classes, out of 343 to be built throughout the city within the framework of the plan for doing away with the second school shift, are to be established in Yafo and other city quarters. In accordance with the plan, 9 new schools are to be built in Yafo and the city quarters, and these are to comprise 80 classrooms (in Yafo, Hatikva Quarter, the Florentine Quarter, Abu Kebir, Rehov Shazar, Ramat Hahayal, and Hadar Yosef), and 41 new classrooms are to be added to already existing school buildings (in Yad Hamasaviv, Yafo, Sheikh Mounis, Kfar Shalom, etc.).



IL100,000 for Libraries

The Municipality has earmarked IL100,000 for the coming year for the opening of new libraries in Yafo and the city quarters. The Municipality is also examining the possibility of opening a large central library in Yafo, to be equipped with comfortable reading rooms.

Paving of Roads to Link the City Quarters with the City Centre

20% of the IL4m. allocated by the Municipality for the paving of new roads during the current year will be spent on the paving of roads in Yafo and the city quarters. Apart from the paving of sidewalks and roads in quarters which have lacked these hitherto, the Municipality has begun to pave special roads in order to connect the quarters with the centre of the city; an additional approach to Yafo, to connect Rehov Herzl, opposite the University, with the new industrial area in Bazan; continuation of Rehov Hayarkon to the Manshieh; paving of Sderot Har Zion in the Shapira Quarter; linking of the Central Bus Station with Derech Kibbutz Galuyot, in order to facilitate a more convenient approach from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv; Derech Kibbutz Galuyot is to connect Kiryat Shalom with Kvish Habitahon, where a great new artisan area is developing. A bridge is also to be erected at the continuation of Rehov Bnei Ephraim, to facilitate direct communication between the quarters on the other side of the Yarkon with the north of the city (nowadays the approach lies via Ramat Gan roads).

Special mention must be made of the plan to build a new bridge over the Wadi at the approach to Hatikva Quarter. The present bridge is both narrow and dangerous. The cost of a new one will amount to IL1m.

Sewerage and Planting of Trees

This year's activities in the field of sewerage and canalization will concentrate chiefly on the southern city quarters; the completion of sewerage at Kfar Shalom, Bazan and Givat Aliyah, and extension of canalization at Sahna B. Work is also to begin on sewerage at Tel Baruch, Ramat Hahayal and Bitza Quarter.

A public park at Abu Kebir is envisaged for the residents of the Shapira Quarter; two parks at Kfar Shalom and Givat Aliyah, as well as in several other quarters, are also planned.

More Street Lights

Both the Nusha and Sahna Quarters, as well as Kerem Hatemanim and other quarters, are to have more street lights during the current year.

Improving Yafo's Appearance

The Municipality, together with other bodies, has undertaken the establishment of a special company for the development of the old city of Yafo, with the aim of turning it into a tourist site. The Municipality has further come to an agreement with the Development Authority and the Hamoshavim Association in the matter of the renovation of some of the buildings in the central part of Yafo.

Sports Centre in Yad Eliyahu

An area of 80 dunams has been set aside at Yad Eliyahu for the erection of a modern sports centre. A sum of IL250,000 has been earmarked for the initial stages of this important project. Among other sports installations will be included an olympic-size swimming pool.

The Municipality is negotiating with interested parties with a view to securing their cooperation in the completion of this enterprise.

Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality

SPRING CLEANING CAMPAIGN

With a vigilant eye on public health, and in order to help improve the appearance of the city, the Public Council for Sanitation has decided on a "1960 Spring Cleaning Campaign," to be held during May and June.

Sanitation workers, using new mechanical equipment, will intensify their efforts in removing garbage and seeing to it that the city's streets, lots and approaches are kept clean.

A fine of IL100 will be imposed on persons throwing litter and garbage onto the street or in the case of water from houses, shops and courtyards similarly disposed of.

THE SUCCESS OF THIS CAMPAIGN DEPENDS NOT ONLY ON THE MUNICIPALITY AND ITS STAFF, BUT ON THE PUBLIC AS A WHOLE: TEL AVIV RESIDENTS ARE CALLED ON TO LEND A HAND IN KEEPING THEIR CITY CLEAN.

Keep Our City Clean!

Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality

May 13, 1960.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

presented by Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality

★ World Bank President Sees Israel's Development Projects ★



MR. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank (shown here with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion), this week completed a four-day tour of Israel that included visits to development projects and meetings with government leaders on Israel's application for loans from the international financial agency. Projects to benefit from a favourable decision on the loans are the ports at Eilat (below right), Haifa (below left), and Ashdod (see Page III), as well as the Dead Sea Potash Works (right, where an engineer is seen measuring brine). Production of potash is to be boosted to 400,000 tons per annum. A major source of foreign loan capital for such projects has hitherto been the sale of the Israel Bonds which totals nearly $425,000,000 over the past nine years. Photos by Ilani







NEW BLOOD AT OHEL

L'Année du Bac, by José André Lacour. Hebrew: [illegible]. Direction: [illegible]. Settings: Shlomo Zafrir.

OF all of the theatres that have undergone major crises and minor revolutions, the Ohel seems to have taken its upheaval most seriously. Instead of being on the lookout for plays featuring older actors, it deliberately seeks out plays in which young people are given the major roles. The policy is in the process of paying off, for the Ohel has developed a group of attractive young actors who move about the stage with grace and ease, whose Hebrew diction is clear and untainted by a variety of foreign accents, and who guarantee that we shall not want for acting talent in the future.

The younger generation dominates "L'Année du Bac," which deals with the coming of age of a group of boys in a French town. They seem happy and normal adolescents who worry about their examinations, cheat a little, like parties and generally act as young people do. They are all neighbours who can evidently see right into each other's houses and lives but are singularly insensitive to the things which happen under their own roofs.

There is the Terrenoire family, in which the mother and father are very much in love and the father tries to be a friend to his son Mic. The father works very hard to give his wife and son the good things in life. They even keep a maid, who is indeed a maid-of-all work. When father has an afternoon off he finds time to visit her and when son has an early day at school, he manages effectively to interfere with her ironing.

The Cachou family are not so happy. Papa Cachou is a geography teacher. He is the type whom the young take delight in tormenting. Mamma Cachou is a complaining, sickly woman who finds consolation for the inadequacies of her husband outside her house. Marcel, their son, is constantly trying to defend his father from the cruelties of his friends.

The family of General Giraud-Jobit consists of an invalid mother (who does not appear), son Jacques and daughter Evelyne. The general is a martinet who tries to raise his family as a military unit. But Jacques cannot fall in line. He is an idealist, deeply religious, who sees life through an unrealistic haze.

In addition there is Nikky, the daughter of a mother who leads what is known as a life of easy virtue. Nikky dreams of following in her mother's footsteps.

In this apparently normal French neighbourhood, the smouldering fuse suddenly explodes the bomb. It happens at a gay party in Mic's home, when the young people have had too much to drink. Someone tells Mic that it is well known that his father is making time with the maid. Mic is deeply hurt when he learns that his adored parent has feet of clay. He strikes out in revenge, tells Jacques that his father is a coward who was shot in the back during the war, and rounds off things by telling Marcel that his mother has been seeking consolation with the general.

The party was not a success in the conventional sense of the word and the effects are disastrous. Jacques and Marcel disappear. When Jacques returns his father disciplines him so that Jacques strikes him and later shoots himself. Marcel returns after having had himself a time with Nikky. The worry and the tragedy evidently bring the boys to their senses, and the families pick up where they left off.

There are a number of things in the play which do not ring true. For a group of young people who are evidently quite sophisticated, to reach the coming-of-age period without realising that

THEATRE NOTES

their parents are human beings is a little too much. Then everything happens much too suddenly. It is true that M. Lacour tries to tell us that these boys are sensitive creatures despite their brashness and brazenness, but it is done with a great deal of talk and noisy movement in a long first act which gives us little preparation for what will happen.

Also, the death of Jacques is entirely unnecessary in order to prove the point. As a matter of fact, it rather spoils the effect by introducing a scene of ineffective pathos after the playwright's point is effectively made. However, despite its weaknesses, the play is interesting and the audience actually identifies itself with these eternal problems.

The older generation of Ohelites do well with the parents' roles. [illegible] is effective as the [illegible] general. [illegible] is a pleasant and good-natured M. Terrenoire. [illegible] was [illegible] as the geography teacher, sufficiently so to account for the nagging and complaining of Lea Deganit as his wife. Betty Segal is an attractive and wise Madame Terrenoire.

The young people are all well cast. Abraham David carries the part of Mic with authority and a good deal of ease. Raphael [illegible], who plays Marcel, has an extremely attractive stage presence which gives real promise for the future. [illegible] seems a bit uncomfortable as the unhappy Jacques, but he looks the part completely. Nikky is played with verve by Rina Weinberg. However, I would like to suggest that she do a little dieting for her strip-tease number. Giacomo, one of the young people, is well acted by Shlomo Paz. He has a good personality and moves very well, but needs a strong hand to keep him in line. Two other parts were played by Rina Paz and Shai Kukul.

The play was directed with plenty of spirit and understanding. The settings were very workable, but far too cluttered and distracting.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

From Illustration to Abstraction

Biblical Symbols

CVY Grundman, a successful young Jerusalem graphic artist and exhibition designer, is having an interesting exhibition of paintings entitled "Ecclesiastes" at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem.

It is difficult to describe most of the works as "paintings" in the generally accepted sense of the word — they are rather symbolic illustrations executed under a dual literary influence: the Bible and the poster. However, Grundman has such a fine colour sense and feeling for surface and composition that any segment of most of these gouaches reveals real aesthetic sensitivity.

Sense of Eternal

Deeply religious, Grundman has a strong sense of the eternal in his formalized, partly abstract conceptions. "What profits a man of all his labours?" contrasts the puniness of man with the cosmos. "The Wind Returneth Upon Itself" also has a sense of cosmological eternity. A sense of humour is also evident in the playful "All the Rivers Run into the Sea." His "Bread upon the Waters" gives the impression of other-world boats.

Grundman's weakness is an occasional fall to more banal illustration. The crowned heart is an all-too-obvious symbol, as are the conceptions of the eyes and the sun's rays that appear in other pictures.

Nevertheless, a visit to this show is rewarding. The fine colour combinations, laid on in short strokes of mosaic-like patterns, are a reminder that, despite all the philosophy, the chief ingredients of a good painting are interesting shapes and colours.

Travel Posters

THE exhibition of International Travel Posters has finally reached the Capital and is on show at the Jerusalem Artists House. There are far too many posters and photographs even for the large gallery, and the effect of many good placards is somewhat lost; one needs to take a second look, not the normal requirement with a poster.

As a travel poster is meant to create a desire to see the particular country, it seems clear that colour photography now has it all over graphic art, however good. The Tel Aviv poster by Jean David and El Al's Paris poster by Dan Gelbart may be fine aesthetic achievements, but they don't show the country even if they reflect character and mood. Ludwig Blum's realistic painting of Nazareth is thus nearer the target.

However, the magnificent colour photos from Japan, Turkey, Ceylon and Finland give the tourist the most effective glimpse of the beauty, architecture, and culture he can expect. The worst graphic posters on show are those of the Australian Government Tourist Bureau, which are quite repellent.

Many airlines try to represent foreign countries, but with the exception of Qantas (Australia, New Zealand) in no case do these succeed as well as the posters originating in the country itself.

Alima

ALIMA is showing a series of abstract oils at the Rina Gallery, Jerusalem. The steep slope to good abstract painting is a tricky one, to be carefully tackled by the adept who knows all the ropes. Alima seems to be one of those painters with talent who do not quite make the summit for largely technical reasons, and who slip and slither on a greasy, unfriendly surface and stumble over hummocks of meaningless impasto. Neither Alima's compositions nor her monochromatic colour schemes are very original — one has seen all too much of this type of painting of late.

It may be that Alima has to get this approach out of her system. Her gouaches show a more personal character but they are somewhat indecisive in construction.

Alima seems to be at an aesthetic crossroads and one hopes to see her turning right to a pursuit of character instead of continuing into a dead-end of mannerism.

MEIR RONNEN

Luzzatti Teaching At Ein Hod

MR. Emanuel Luzzatti, the renowned artist and descendant of the famous Italian Jewish family, will come to the Ein Hod artists' village this summer to conduct a course in ceramic arts at the Minnette Fisher School founded and sponsored by the Bnei Zion Foundation of America. The foundation will send a large delegation to Israel this summer to dedicate various new projects and discuss plans for the construction of an artists' hotel at the village.

The Ein Hod school holds summer courses annually for foreign as well as Israel students. Mr. Luzzatti, one of the world's foremost building and ship decorators, will specialize in wall ceramic.



MAX W. ARNOLD: "Le Pantheon" (Watercolour)

From the Bezalel National Museum's current Exhibition of Jewish Artists of the Ecole de Paris, taken from its own collection.

Shlomo Meir

A PREDILECTION for a light grey background, a muted palette favouring relief in violet and dull red and a not too obtrusive angularity mark the oils of Shlomo Meir at the Cafe Ritz — a playing down of colour which throws the accent on a formal composition which can become geometric as in "Table with Fruit," (8). Indeed the best pictures are those whose contours are clearly defined within a series of motifs; Meir possesses the ability to produce order out of complexity. A good example is the long rectangle of "Still Life with Jug" (9). The terre verte carafe echos the similar background colour; a violet-coloured flower on the right obviates insipidity and a round saucer balances the sharper lines of the other motifs. "Jar and Flowers" (3) has really only one leading motif, the jar which constitutes a straight line on one side, its black body lit by brown; the counterweight comes from two separate red flowers and a mass of white. It is again form which matters in "Still Life with Maize" (10). Of his bird themes I preferred 15 and 17.

Finding a Style

Meir has his strong points; his weakness consists in the too easy identification of his masters. Somehow he must put subject before everything for a time, and thus proceed by necessity towards a style of his own.

H.

Farbi Wins Paris Award



FARBI: "Without Flowers."

FRANCE'S Prix Grand Art for 1960 has recently been awarded to the young Israel painter, Joseph Farbi, now living in Paris. His exhibition was chosen from over 2,000 held in Paris over the past year. On the day following the award his pictures were selling for 50 per cent more than previously; their cost has risen steadily since. Farbi's gallery has been flooded with collectors and art lovers. Baron de Rothschild, Countess de Sigaro and Baron Richard Kellman have bought paintings.

Farbi immigrated to Israel from Bulgaria whilst still a child. He is returning to Israel in June to prepare exhibitions in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem as well as in Bat Yam, where his family lives and which he considers his home town.

THREE EXHIBITIONS IN TEL AVIV

Edvard Munch

THE Beit Dizengoff section of the Tel Aviv Museum (Boulevard Rothschild) is currently giving space to the exhibition of graphic works by Edvard Munch (1863-1944), loaned by the Norwegian Government, and to an exhibition of paintings and sculpture by six Safed artists, both of which in their different ways are well worth seeing.

The Munch collection of etchings, lithographs and woodcuts, over 100 examples of which have already been reviewed in detail in *The Jerusalem Post*, is most impressive because of the sombre spiritual power which makes itself felt even through the resistant mediums of the print-maker and even now one can well imagine the extraordinary effect the great Norwegian's work must have made on the unprepared public of his earlier days, to whom he revealed so startlingly the darker sides of life.

Safed Artists

THE six Safed artists whose works may be seen in the ground floor galleries are the painters Irene Awret, Stephan Alexander, Hanna Levi and Chaya Schwartz; and the sculptors Azriel Awret and Aharon Priver, each having what almost amounts to a one-man show. This is a very pleasant exhibition, spirited and lively, with most of the exhibitors showing considerable development.

The works of the two sculptors are in interesting contrast: Priver concentrating in his well known decorative manner on compactness of form, with the subject being treated almost like a relief; while Awret likes open forms and makes much play with the balance of space and material. Included is Priver's very charming Head of a Young Girl (basalt) which was awarded this year's Dizengoff Prize.

Irene Awret's paintings show that she has much progressed since she exhibited a couple of years ago at the Chemerinsky Gallery. There is a bold confidence in the way she attacks her themes and uses the different elements to form an attractive pattern which, however, always keeps close to representation. "At the Window," "Night Landscape" and "Woman with Flowers" are worth noting.

Stephan Alexander's sensitive use of paint and feeling for subtle colour are well brought out in the dozen or so oils he shows. This time it is his landscapes which make the best impression; they are very broadly rendered with detail eliminated, but with a certain emphasis on the structural forms. One gets a little tired of the formula he has found for his figures: the banana-like arms, the triangle-like legs, a pin head on an elongated neck; although here too his work is never anything but "painterly."

Most of the Hanna Levi paintings are abstracts, resembling landscape as viewed from an aeroplane with fields, houses, roads etc., transformed into colour patterns. As always, her colour schemes are ingratiating, although when several of her paintings are seen together one is conscious of a lack of diversity of mood. Nonetheless she is a painter of real sensitivity, of diversity of mood and of personal vision.

Chaya Schwartz, who was awarded a Dizengoff Prize for the third time this year, exhibits about 15 paintings, including a couple of watercolours, which show that in moving away from strict representation she has gained in liveliness and freshness. Blue still seems to be her favourite colour but in general her palette has become richer and more resonant. Nearly everything she shows is pleasant to the eye but particularly worth note is a fine Safed landscape, with the accent on atmosphere and on the decorative rather than on description, and a flower piece (78) which is beautiful both in colour and firm design.

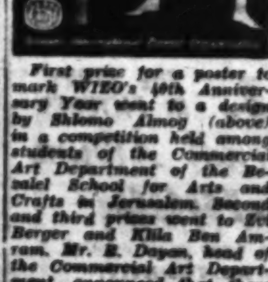
N. Rilov

NISSAN Rilov, who has recently returned from Paris where he had been living for the past six years, is now showing 40 oil paintings at the Artist's Pavilion in Alharizi Street, a very agreeable, unpretentious collection which proves that Rilov handles his paint with sensitivity and can produce works of a simple eloquence.

Most of the paintings are abstracts, nearly all of them rather nebulous with colour schemes kept subdued and showing a predilection for frond-like forms imposed on the background, or for thin, hatched-like forms, very reminiscent of Jackson Pollack's early work, emerging out of blue-green-grey backgrounds. But, in their modest way, most of these works have decorative charm. The feeling one has for pattern is perhaps better evidenced in his townscapes, rows or clusters of houses in which he emphasizes rhythm through the careful placing of the accents, and where the whole design is more firmly organized. Worth noting also are several more naturalistic landscapes in which Rilov shows his ability to sum up in a lively manner the essentials of a scene.

E.W.

PRIZE WINNING POSTER FOR WIZO



First prize for a poster to mark WIZO's 40th Anniversary Year went to a design by Shlomo Almog (above) in a competition held among students of the Commercial Art Department of the Bezalel School for Arts and Crafts in Jerusalem. Second and third prizes went to Zvi Berger and Klila Ben Amram. Mr. E. Dayan, head of the Commercial Art Department, announced that there had been 20 entries in the competition and that the jury had been composed of teachers and WIZO members.

CONDUCTORS' CORNER

YAHLI WAGMAN



ONCE our greatest hope among the young generation of pianists, Yahli Wagman has from the beginning had only one goal before him: to become a conductor. His recent appearance on the podium of the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv, in which he conducted his Kibbutz Symphony Orchestra in an impressive performance before an audience of 3,000, was a milestone on the long road to the fulfilment of his chosen career.

Born in Haifa, in 1925, he got his first musical education from his mother, a piano teacher now living in Beersheba. Frank Pelleg took over his further musical development in 1938, and his first recital took place in Tel Aviv in 1939 in a serious and ambitious programme. The following year he won First Prize at a competition held by the Hubermann Orchestra (now the I.P.O.) and subsequently appeared as soloist with it. Prof. Kestenberg, the veteran music educator, presented him with his prize for all-round musicianship in 1944, and two years later he won Third Prize at the International Piano Competition in Geneva.

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NOT satisfied with these achievements, Wagman went to the U.S. winning full scholarships at the Juilliard College of Music where he studied the piano and conducting for two years (1947-49). Then, to the dismay of music circles, he vanished from the scene. He explains he was afraid of falling into a void, empty routine: piano playing did not satisfy him — and he had no interest in writing music by himself. He joined Kibbutz Shamir in Upper Galilee to do physical work and rest his mind — his only condition for joining was that he would not play the piano. Not that he needed this "cure" for health reasons — he has never been sick, and one is always overwhelmed by his exuberant fitness: every movement radiates strength, health and driving energy. He looks younger than his 35 years, likes boyish pranks but becomes dead serious the moment he speaks of his work and his plans. He possesses a phenomenal memory and conducts all his scores (including very modern and complicated ones such as Partos') by heart. He may even have studied scores on the sly when working in the fields, because when he eventually took over the direction of the Kibbutz Symphony Orchestra in December 1956 from Moshe Budmor, he immediately won the appreciation of his fellow players for his mastery of the music under study, and they elected him regular conductor.

This body of enthusiastic amateurs, founded in 1942 by the Jordan Valley settlements has had a number of conductors and acquired a new lease of life in 1953, when it became the collective enterprise of the various kibbutz movements. Special funds were made available for instruments and training and a Youth Orchestra came into existence, comprising some 80 budding players under the direction of Uri Givon (Sha'ar Ha'amakim) and Yehuda Engel (Ma'agan Michael). Yahli works in farming for six months a year and with the orchestra for six, including 30 days' annual leave to prepare himself for the work ahead. Several times a year the *kibbutzniks* congregate for a spell of concentrated work — ten hours a day and more — to straighten out their fingers, prepare a programme and read new compositions for their own fun.

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WAGMAN'S demands of the orchestra have grown progressively more ambitious as proficiency improves and gaps are filled in the various desks — today only four or five outside musicians have to be hired to meet the requirements of most scores. The reputation of the orchestra has risen to such an extent, that Oedoen Partos wrote his Second Viola Concerto, composed and performed for the 15th anniversary of Ein Hashofet, without special consideration, and the orchestra — after putting in hard work — mastered its extreme difficulties to the composer's satisfaction. Besides the classics, Wagman sports Israel composers and excels in the interpretation of modern scores. Wagman also frequently conducts the Kol Yisrael and Haifa Symphony Orchestras and has appeared in youth concerts with the Israel Philharmonic—all income going into the coffers of Kibbutz Shamir. Watching his progress, his abundant energy and his one-track mind concentrating on conducting, one may expect to see his justified ambition come true in the not too distant future.

YOHANAN BOEHM

in the groove

Benzion Witler—Yiddish songs (Hed Artzi—AN 33-33 and 33-31, LP10"—IL4.90).

These 16 songs from the Yiddish theatre and variety stage are the usual mixture of sentimentality, philosophy, tear jerkers and humour, accompanied by a band of musicians under the direction of Marcel Kreisler, from Bucharest, which sound like an authentic musical body of times and styles gone by. The same songs can also be bought in standard speed 78 (two songs on each disc IL 2.25). While MN-14 (45 speed, Extended Play, IL4.90) presents the classical "Rosinkes un Mandlen" and a song called "Varshe" (Warsaw), a compendium of all Yiddish songs rolled into one.

An outspoken Rumanian flavour emanates from a new disc with an unpronounceable title featuring Ionel Ciobotaru and the Hed Artzi Gipsy Orchestra, conducted by Maurice Ucerovici (Hed Artzi, AN 33-36) LP, 10" IL4.90. The accent is on sentimental ballads and romances, with a few nice folksongs, creating the atmosphere of a continental cafe with a whiff of Balkan Gipsy tunes.

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BERTA Rendel tries her talent at a medley of Yiddish songs (Hed Artzi-MN 15-45 speed Extended Play) with a strong voice sporting (for a change) Hungarian influence on well-known songs. On the other side of the disc she sings a song in Hebrew and Yiddish and some *Hazanut*, which is all pure *Geist* and a matter of taste.

AN interpreter of high calibre is Theodore Bikel. Hed Artzi has now issued several of his fine recordings made by the Electra Corporation of New York. Brilliantly supported by modern but unobtrusive orchestrations by Fred Hellerman, they are well executed and polished. Each bubbles over with Bikel's temperament and individual interpretation.

On AN 63-36, Bikel sings 15 of the most famous Yiddish songs, such as "Elimelech," "A Sudenyu," "Di Mame is gegangen" and "Margarittes," each and every one a pleasure to listen to.

Another release (AN 63-37) consists of "Songs of a Russian Gipsy." Although Bikel was born in Vienna, these songs seem to have become second nature to him, every one being a gem.

Theodore Bikel is joined by Geulah Gill, a Sabra, on another varied and fascinating record (AN 63-65) featuring this time 14 songs from nearly as many countries. Israel is being represented with four, the best being "Ayil, Ayil."

Another series of Jewish folksongs, including this time many classics such as "Drei Techterlech," "Drei Yingelech," "Unter a kleyn Beymele" and "As der Rebbe Singt" and other likable collectors' items, is AN 63-39.

All these discs are superbly performed, recorded and cut, rounded out by attractive covers and very interesting commentaries by Bikel himself on the songs and his interpretation. Every disc (12"-LP) costs IL12.50.

Y. B.

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Dreyfus Case Minus Anti-Semitism

New Theory Tries to Exonerate French Officialdom

By Israel Neumann

ALFRED Dreyfus, though not a traitor to France, worked as an agent for the Czar with the knowledge of the French Ministry of War; and though Esterhazy was the man who wrote the famous letter attributed to Dreyfus to the German Military Attaché in Paris, he was not a traitor. The man responsible for the Dreyfus trial was General Auguste Mercier, Minister of War in 1893-95, who wished Dreyfus to be condemned, knowing full well that the Jewish captain was innocent. He acted in what he considered to be the interests of France and not through anti-Semitism, and his attitude to the victim would have been no different had the accused been called Dupont or Durand. This is the thesis propounded by Henri Giscard d'Estaing in *D'Esterhazy à Dreyfus* (From Esterhazy to Dreyfus, Plon, Paris. 177 pp.).

The new study of the Dreyfus Affair was made possible by the publication (in 1955) of the diaries of Maurice Paléologue, the head of the Intelligence Service (Section réservée) of the Quai d'Orsay at the time of the Dreyfus trial and probably the most attentive and best placed observer of the "affair." In his diary Paléologue reaffirmed the innocence of Dreyfus and accused a high-ranking French officer, whom he failed to identify, with having been responsible for passing on information to the Germans; Esterhazy was only a tool in his hands. Paléologue noted that this man still had French troops under his command at the time of this entry in his diary, i.e. in 1899.

False Information

Giscard d'Estaing claims to have succeeded in identifying the high-ranking commander Paléologue alluded to: it is General Mercier himself, who, as Minister of War, pulled the strings of the Dreyfus Affair. He indeed supplied military information to the Germans — but the vital points of this information were false and, in Giscard d'Estaing's opinion, intended to delude the future enemy.

Mercier assumed office when the developing of the 75 mm. gun with a hydropneumatic brake entered its final and highly secret stage. France was particularly interested to make the Germans believe that their efforts to develop the brake had failed, and thus cause them to adopt the rigid 77/C-96 gun. Major Esterhazy — an infantry officer of Austrian origin and doubtful character — was chosen to transmit to Schwartzkoppen, the German Military Attaché in Paris, "top secret" information on the French Army, the source of which was the Minister himself.

Through the negligence of the German Attaché the French Military Intelligence discovered this "treason." The secret documents, which Schwartzkoppen threw into his waste-paper basket daily, were passed on by a French charwoman, and thus Military Intelligence — ignoring Mercier's activity — soon found out that a French officer was supplying the Germans with "secret information." Mercier was informed of this, but he neglected to stop the inquiry — probably fearing that his stratagem would fail if too many people knew of it — and suspicion fell on Dreyfus, a young officer on the General Staff. The trial was held, he was condemned and imprisoned on Devil's Island.

Esterhazy continued supplying information to the German Attaché as if nothing had happened, to the satisfaction of Mercier, who seemed to have been so pleased with the outcome of the trial that he did everything possible to prevent a rehearing.

Short Term

Dreyfus was taken to Devil's Island in January 1895. Only nine days later the Government fell and Mercier was no longer Minister of War. Some months later Picquart, a man refusing to sacrifice the truth to the *raison d'état*, became Chief of Military Intelligence.

Mercier soon succeeded in having him removed and replaced by Henry, the ex-Minister's confidant, who fulfilled Mercier's order to forge a document, intended to prove Dreyfus' treason. This forgery was needed to prevent the condemnation of Esterhazy, against whom clear proof was discovered by Picquart. Esterhazy was cleared in 1898, and though Henry's forgery was exposed in August 1899 and Henry committed suicide, Dreyfus was condemned a second time a year later. It was only in 1906, six years after Mercier retired from the army and became a Senator and three years after the first 75 mm. guns were put into service, that Dreyfus was reinstated in the army.

Giscard d'Estaing sets out to prove that the Dreyfus affair was by no means caused by anti-Semitism; Mercier could not admit the truth. Had the similarity in handwriting pointed to a Frenchman — the author thinks — he would have died on Devil's Island, as no powerful "Syndicate," with political support and great financial means, would have taken up the struggle in his favour.

Minister's Consent

D'Estaing claims also to have found an explanation for the weakness of the Dreyfus defence, the contradiction in the accused man's declarations and the silence after his rehabilitation. The author believes that before his arrest Dreyfus agreed to serve as a Russian agent, with Mercier's consent. The Franco-Russian alliance was still fresh, and St. Petersburg may have wished to gain confidential information about the French Army. Mercier may have consented to Dreyfus acting in this capacity. This could explain the strange statement Dreyfus allegedly made to two officers before the ceremony at which he was degraded: "I am innocent; in three years my innocence will be recognised. The Minister knows that if I have handed over documents which are of no importance, I did this to procure other more important ones."

Giscard d'Estaing's thesis is considered by some to provide the final solution to the Dreyfus mystery; but at the same time, in the absence of really conclusive evidence, other observers are inclined to wonder if this does not represent a possibly subconscious attempt to eliminate the anti-Semitic implications of the Dreyfus affair.



NARROW STREET
from an exhibition of woodcuts by Jacob Pins to be opened at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem, on Saturday, May 14.

History of a Conspiracy

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION by Leonard Schapiro. Eyre and Spottiswoode. 63s.

By Edward Crankshaw

WHEN recording the words and actions of living politicians it is necessary to speculate about their motives on occasion, if only because we have to try to guess what they will do next. But when discussing figures of the immediate past it is best to keep off motives altogether and simply establish what they did and said, leaving judgment to the reader.

Mr. Leonard Schapiro, in this history of the Soviet Communist Party, does not draw these distinctions between different problems, but his approach to Lenin and Stalin and the rest is a model of propriety. He has dug out and assembled the necessary facts, a monumental task, made doubly difficult by the Bolshevik treatment of facts, and recorded them with an altogether admirable completeness, lucidity and concision. In so doing he has presented the careful reader with the opportunity, hitherto non-existent, of arriving at a deeply informed opinion, based on abounding evidence, of what the Soviet regime is about and what, if anything, there is to be said for it.

First Full History

He does this by recording the conception and birth of the Bolshevik Party, its growth in the wilderness, the manner of its accession to power, and its subsequent development. There have been histories of the revolution, and there have been biographies of the revolutionary leaders; but Mr. Schapiro is the first man to write a full and circumstantial history of the organization which, born in conspiracy, brought Lenin to power over the heads of the Russian people, and created the Soviet Union.

Without going back a long way it is impossible, in Mr. Schapiro's own words, to understand "the reason for the determination of the Bolsheviks to overthrow what was on the face of it a democratic republican government, the Provisional Government of 1917." It is impossible, also, to understand the character of Lenin. And without understanding the character of Lenin it is impossible to understand Stalin, a character who has, in a sense, been greatly maligned. Stalin, by all human standards, was an atrocious man; but the charge that he betrayed Lenin's revolution, so sedulously propagated by ex-Communists, simply will not stick. He seems to have enjoyed killing for its own sake, but, apart from this eccentricity, there was scarcely a thing he did which Lenin had not done before him, and the Soviet system as we have come to know it, the Stalinist system as we have come to call it, was implicit in Lenin, who has come to be regarded as a gentle and idealistic altruist, fond of animals, and even people.

I should make it clear that this review is written by one who regards Lenin as largely detestable. The reasons for this view emerge with great clarity in this book, which, nevertheless, does not express it. The subject of the book is a unique political institution born as a conspiratorial body and so hardened in its ways that it still behaves like one. But the moving spirit of the conspiracy was, and still is (although now less so, in spite of Mr. Khrushchev's words), Lenin.

Repository of Truth

We see Lenin establishing his ascendancy, using all means, every means, to subdue his own devoted colleagues and treating the noblest of them like dirt. We see him moving into practical action on a national scale and, because he believed himself to be the sole repository of truth, deliberately and cold-bloodedly sabotaging the first hesitant, blundering, hopeful steps of the Russian people towards democratic institutions. We see him disciplining his supporters, standing out against them, proscribing opposition parties, shooting down the sailors at Kronstadt (who mutinied when they found too late that he was not a democrat), introducing terror as a means of government, deliberately setting out to deceive the peasants, or 80 per cent of the country — wooing them to maintain his power in order later to break them — and, in the end, wondering where it was all going and getting worried.

But as Mr. Schapiro says: "For years Lenin had laboured to build up an obedient following of men who would stop at nothing in the party interest. Now that these men were in power — the Stalins, the Zinovievs, the Ordzhonikidzes and the Dzerzhinskis — it was too late to expect a regeneration in their moral character."

We see the build-up of the Communist Party as an instrument of power controlled in the interests of a few, step by step (all under Lenin), and, more briefly because more familiarly, we see the consequences.

The story is of an intellectual and moral squalor perhaps impossible to parallel (Nazi Germany lasted only twelve years), and the fact that the Communist Party has presided over the emergence of the Soviet Union as one of the two strongest Powers in the world, replete with sputniks, technical colleges, the Bolshoi ballet and Mr. Khrushchev, seems to me neither here nor there.

The squalor is enhanced by the sobriety of Mr. Schapiro's narrative. He plays down his humanity in the interests of scholarship but he cannot conceal it: it is in his voice, his turn of speech, his irony, his very occasional flashes of strong feeling, above all in his constant integrity. He has practically no comment, but when an honest man limits himself to putting down month by month and year by year what in fact was said and done, so that in every paragraph, in every line, we see dishonesty and evil reflected as in an unclouded mirror, the impact of the reflection is stronger than the impact of the most passionate indictment.

At the end Mr. Schapiro permits himself a little relaxation. He hopes that when the men who shared the original guilt have gone a younger generation who were not born as conspirators, who have not shared the guilt, may begin to see straight. I think they are beginning already; but the darkness of the wood out of which they have to find their way, as shown in this narrative, is daunting in the extreme.

(Copyright)

Tribute to 18th Century Oriental Communal Leader

By AVRAHAM GOLDBERG

SEFER HAHIDA [illegible] (Book of the Hida), edited by Meir Benayahu. Mosad Harav Kook and Ben-Zvi Institute, Jerusalem, 1959. 302 pp.

THIS significant collection of articles on the great 18th century Sephardic personality, Rabbi Hayim Yosef David Azulay (called HIDA after the initials of his name) is a fitting companion volume to the large work by Meir Benayahu reviewed in these columns on October 9, 1959. It is an important additional contribution of the Ben-Zvi Institute of the Hebrew University to our ever-increasing understanding of the history of the Eastern Communities. Here we find important and interesting information on the life of Hida which at the same time throws light on the Jewish community in Palestine as well as those communities which Hida visited in his travels in Europe and Africa in 1772-1778.

It is Mr. Meir Benayahu, Director of the Institute and editor of the present volume, who sets the tone for the work, himself contributing four studies of importance. These include hitherto unknown texts dealing with the period of Hida's stay in Egypt (1764-68) and a collection of stories concerning Hida written by his contemporaries. They reveal how this emissary of the Hebron community was looked upon as an extraordinary saintly personality wherever he went.

Perhaps the most scholarly contribution to the volume is that of Prof. Isaiah Tishby who discusses several aspects of Hida's character. An important question is the attitude of Hida to the Sabbatian movement. Prof. Tishby finds that although Hida expresses himself forcefully against the movement, he yet writes positively of the works of many scholars who were themselves adherents of the movement. In this connection, however, it is worthwhile to recall the important point made by Benayahu in his major work on Hida, that Hida distinguished between personality and scholarship. There is no question of the actual detestation Hida had for the Sabbatian movement. However, he felt he had no right to discriminate against literary works which themselves were untouched by Sabbatian heresies even though their authors were themselves caught up in the movement.

Elliptical Lines

Rabbi Theodore Friedman of New York deals with a manuscript in the possession of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America where Hida records various events and stories. Some of these are only notations of a few words and the allusions are often obscure. In an interesting essay Meir Benayahu succeeds in fathoming the background of a number of these elliptical notes.

Rabbi Alfredo Toaff of Leghorn draws upon the archives of the Jewish Community of Leghorn which has records concerning Hida during his last illness. Hida died just before Purim, and we learn that the community leaders prohibited all public festive celebrations of the holiday under penalty of strict punishment.

Dov Brilling, who has devoted himself especially to the history of the Jews in Germany, deals with the travel diaries of Hida's son, Rabbi Abraham, and that of Rabbi Asher Ashkenazi who visited Germany on behalf of the Tiberian community. Ernst Roth brings to print a poetic eulogy written on the Hida by his pupil Yehiel Viterbo of Ancona wherein the names of all of Hida's published works were skilfully incorporated. Rabbi J. M. Toledano writes on the great demand for Hida's published works even during his lifetime. Shabatai Toaff prints the text of the letter by the leaders of the Hebron community authorizing Hida's second trip to Italy as their emissary.

(The remains of Hida will be brought from Leghorn, Italy for reburial in his native Jerusalem on Tuesday, May 17.—ED.).

IN THE LIBRARIES — By PAULA ARNOLD

SHUTE'S LAST WORD

TRUSTEE FROM THE TOOLROOM by Nevil Shute. Heinemann, London. 312 pp. 16s.

THIS is the Australian engineer's 22nd and last novel. He died before it came out. The dry, matter-of-fact style is the same, so is the careful mechanical detail — incomprehensible in part to this reader and probably to some others, but doubtless delightful to those that can follow it. Shute's most endearing trait, the praise of courage in the little man, is at its most pleasant here, too, without the aggravating criticism of England that marred some of his later novels.

The story is a little amoral — it is that of a usually law-abiding, inherently decent man aiding and abetting in smuggling money's worth out of England. It comes back, though, so that's all right, Shute seems to say.

Amateur Inventor

Keith Stewart is a mechanic with a genius for making small models of machinery, and he writes for a paper that caters to the thousands of amateurs engaged in this pastime all over the world, mainly the English-speaking world. His is a lower-middle class household, the wife working, the freehold house slowly being paid for. Keith's sister, who was a vaudeville singer of the most respectable kind, has married into the aristocracy (without knowing it, by the way). Her husband, Commander Dermott, R.N., was axed after the Second World War and he decides to place their only daughter, Janice, with the Stewarts rather than with his noble family of divorcees and gamblers, while he and his wife go for a cruise on their tiny yacht. Actually he has sold all his shares for diamonds, and he has, with Keith's help — who knows nothing of what is in the jewel box beyond his sister's legitimate few pieces of jewelry — cemented the box containing them into the bottom of the boat which he sails alone, with the help of his wife. They are wrecked and drowned in the South Seas. Keith finds he is the little girl's trustee, and also presently finds out where the money has gone. He flies to the remote island where his sister and Dermott have been buried, puts up a tombstone — and quietly gets the box from the beached wreck.

The point of the story is that the unassuming little man quite unexpectedly comes upon friends and admirers everywhere because he is known from his work on the "Miniature Mechanic," his paper. He would never, with his slender means, have been able to reach his objective, but now he is helped by all kinds of people, among them a fabulously rich Jewish tycoon (most sympathetically described along with his efficient granddaughter-secretary) who also asks his advice in a deal with a hydraulic firm and pays handsomely for it.

It is a pleasant modern fairy-tale, and the travels and adventures make it quite suspenseful in a dry, homely way. There is also some quite acceptable humour in two startling, but realistic figures — a halfcaste sailor, a magnificent fool of a man in everything but sailing, and a nymphomaniac American who falls for him.

WHAT PRICE SUCCESS

ACT ONE, An Autobiography by Moss Hart. Random House, New York, 444 pp. (Available at the USIS Library in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.)

By Mendel Kohansky

MOSS Hart's "Act One" is that old American classic — a success story. As such, it differs little from the life stories of men who made their success in business or in politics. A boy from the slums of Brooklyn, born and raised in degrading poverty, dedicates himself to becoming a success as playwright and theatrical director, and after years of trials and tribulations, by virtue of his abilities and perseverance, achieves his aim. Hart's singleminded dedication was not to writing great or just good plays, to staging memorable productions, only to achieving personal success, and success meant to him primarily one thing — money, lots and lots of it.

"I knew what I wanted," he says, "and why, at any rate. And crass as it may sound, it not only left my creative spirit unblemished but it heightened my capacity to enjoy unashamed the inglorious but satisfying mess of pottage that success offers to the less honourably inspired of us."

The book ends with a striking scene. After agonizing failures which would have broken anyone less dedicated, Hart's play is a hit; the first-night audience heartily applauds and the New York papers come out with enthusiastic reviews. Next morning the author goes to the theatre where a long line of ticket buyers blocks the entrance, takes a 500-dollar advance from the happy cashier, then goes home and tells his parents and younger brother to leave their wretched flat immediately, without taking along a stick of furniture or any clothing. The family piles into a taxi and goes to a first-rate hotel, to start a new life of affluence. Curtain falls on act one.

Not Sentimental

After a spate of books on Broadway, we have come to expect an autobiography of this kind to be either drowned in sentimentality or bristling with malice. Moss Hart is anything but sentimental; he uses none of those the-show-must-go-on clichés, tells of none of those actors with golden hearts who share their last dollar with out-of-work pals. Nor does he indulge in malice for malice's sake, although we find quite a few repulsive characters, and a chilling description of the failure of the first version of his play. After a successful first act, act two meets with a different reaction of the audience:

> There were no willing, scattered laughs now. There was instead a kind of rapt attention, as though they must make thoroughly certain that no sound disturbed the passengers while the crew sank the ship. This, in a sense, was what they had come for, and their silence had the breathless hushed quality of a death watch. The curtain fell to a thin round of obligatory applause, but the faces coming up the aisle were relieved and smiling this time... The theatre breeds its own kind of cruelty, and its sadism takes a keener edge since it can be enjoyed under the innocent guise of critical judgment.

A lover of the stage would vainly search in "Act One" for Mr. Hart's views on the theatre as a shrine of the arts, on the creative process of writing and presenting plays. To him the theatre is an industry with the sole aim of creating a product the public will buy, much in the same way as the captains of another famous New York industry, the dress manufacturers, place their product on the market and either make a pile on a certain model or lose all the money invested in designing and manufacturing it.

Risky Business

The economics of the American theatre, or Broadway to be more precise, would make betting on horse races or playing the roulette a sound business by comparison. The repertory theatre being unknown there, the entrepreneur contracts a promising play, hires a director, actors, stage and costume designers, other personnel needed for staging a play, then goes into rehearsal, and when ready opens in some town not far from New York. The producer, director and writer carefully observe the reaction of the guinea-pig audience, and after the opening night the play is rewritten and re-staged accordingly. Then comes the Broadway premiere, and in the early hours of the morning, when the newspapers with the reviews come out, the fate of the production is decided. If the reviews are good, the play will run for a long time and everyone involved will be making heaps of money; if they are bad — the show closes and the entire organization dissolves. All the agonizing labour of many months, all the money which might have run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, is lost, with absolutely nothing but heartbreak to show for it.

Why any person in his right mind should want to earn his living in such a manner, why New York is full of eager youngsters who struggle and suffer to become playwrights, directors, actors, dancers, is hard to understand. The rewards at the top are very high, but the number of those who reach it is exceedingly small, and of those who stay there still smaller. Moss Hart is one of the few who made it, and he paid a heavy price in a youth lost to anything but his one passion. And now, having been rich for years, he occasionally walks into jewelry shops and compulsively buys the most expensive watches, cuff-links, tie-clips, things he knows he'll never use, just to reassure himself that he can afford it, that he has all the money he once so much wanted.

Enigmatic Chekov

THE enigmatic character of Chekov's plays — some of which are open to interpretation as either comedy or tragedy — was discussed at a meeting of the Habimah Circle at Beit Hillel, Jerusalem on Monday evening.

The Director of Habimah's current production of "Uncle Vanya," Mr. Yosef Shan, attributed the ambiguity to the individuality of Chekov's characters, each of whom has his own particular outlook on life and carries on a conversation with himself more than with anyone else. Mr. Shan, who has produced three plays in Israel since he arrived here from Poland a year ago, disclosed that in an earlier production of "Uncle Vanya" in Eastern Europe, he conformed to the Moscow Art Theatre tradition which presents this play as pure pathos. In the Habimah production he sought to strike a more diversified, richer note.

A theatre critic, Mr. A. B. Yaffe, stated that on first reading, or hearing, Chekov's plays seem to have many superfluous parts, lines and even characters. But on closer acquaintance one realizes that it is the underlying meaning and the intensive symbolism that is all-important. Chekov's message is that the little man forever believes that fortune will smile upon him and change his destiny. It is this which Chekov depicts sometimes in abstract and sometimes in concrete form.

The evening was opened by Mr. Israel Gur, the Jerusalem Habimah Circle organizer. Three members of the cast of "Uncle Vanya" presented extracts from scenes of the play which somehow did not seem to bear out the theories put forward in the first part of the evening. S. K.

Publications Received

A VILLAGE BY THE JORDAN by Joseph Baratz. Ichud Habonim, Tel Aviv. Third Edition. 174 pp.

TOLDOT HATEUFA BAOLAM תולדות התעופה בעולם (History of World Aviation) by Emanuel Ben-Gurion. Vol. II. Massada. 388 pp.

TIBET FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM. Edited by Raja Hutheesing. Orient Longmans, for the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom. 241 pp.

HAROFE HAIVRI הרופא העברי The Hebrew Medical Journal. Vols. 1 and 2, 1959. 32nd annual. 268 pp.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

THOUGH Israel is the natural centre for publication of religious Jewish works, the great majority of them are of an esoteric abstruse rabbinic character. Whereas in the Diaspora there is a wide selection of popular works on all aspects of Judaism, the sabra, both teacher, pupil and parent in search of the much publicised "Jewish consciousness," has little to choose from. The second edition of Ezra Zion Melamed's Pirkei Minhag Vehalakha פרקי מנהג והלכה (Chapters of Custom and Halakha, Kiryat Sepher) is a mine of concise information on the Jewish calendar, the synagogue liturgy, Sabbath and festival, which originally formed part of his lectures on Jewish religious knowledge to prospective teachers at the David Yellin Teachers Seminary in Jerusalem. With its special prayers for Independence Day, the State of Israel and Zahal, it is an invaluable handbook of Judaism for the Israeli.

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FOR those whose interests are more specialized Kiryat Sepher has just published Eliezer Margaliot's Eliyahu Hanavi Basifrut Yisrael אליהו הנביא בספרות ישראל (Elijah the Prophet in Jewish Literature), a compendium of all the material relating to that versatile messenger of God in his various guises, from his earthly activities in the days of King Ahab to his more spiritual visitations ever since he was wafted to heaven in the Divine chariot.

◆◆◆

SOME interesting sidelights on the relations between Israel and the Diaspora are to be found in Rabbi Toledano's Otzar Genazim אוצר גנזים (Treasury of Hidden Works, Mosad Harav Kook), in which is collected some lesser known correspondence between Palestinian scholars and emissaries and Diaspora communities. Arranged chronologically with short background introductions they range from a cryptic letter of Hillel II, the Nasi in Palestine in the fourth century C.E. to the heads of the Babylonian academies relating to the regulation of the Hebrew calendar, to 19th century letters of North African rabbinic emissaries reporting back to their communities on conditions in Tiberias and Safad. Some of the ancestors of the author, the Minister of Religious Affairs, figure in the correspondence, bearing witness to the long tradition of public and rabbinic activity behind him. *A.N.*

. . . and English

FRIEDRICH Deurrenmatt's **The Pledge** (Signet, 127 pp. 84 ag.) is a detective story, but we are more concerned with the effect of the hunt on the detective than with the solution to the crime. Faced with a series of psychopathic killings of young children, a policeman gives up his chances of a future career to seek a criminal in whose existence his superiors do not believe. In his obsessed hunt for the truth, he is finally driven to lay a trap that is as morally wrong as the methods of the murderer he seeks.

From the beginning, the reader's interest is gripped by the dramatic unfolding of the tale, the mounting suspense being combined with a fine understanding of human motives, and the moral problems involved being clearly stated.

This is an unusual and extremely well-written story that offers much more than the entertainment that is all we normally look for in a work of this genre.

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THOSE of us who form our picture of the Southern States of the U.S. from literature alone are left with an overwhelming impression of decadence and decay. But this atmosphere seems to be one that is most fertile for the development of studies of the more unusual facets of human nature. In **Other Voices, Other Rooms** (Signet, 127 pp. 84 ag.), Truman Capote uses this background to show the reactions of a sensitive boy coming to adolescence under the conflicting influences of his cynical uncle, living in the memory of an unwholesome past, and his friend, a naive young tomboy with whom he starts to learn the meaning of love. All the time, in the other room, lies the frightening and pitiful figure of the father he has come to see.

This is a well-written book that succeeds in portraying the feelings of the boys and in evoking the sickly mood of the place. *B.J.B.*

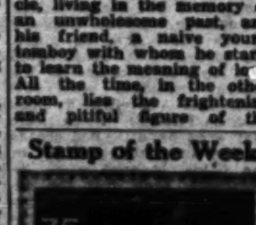
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SO many guides have been issued to various aspects of the work of James Joyce that someone (doubtless a Ph.D. student in an American university) will come up soon with a guide to the guides. One of the earlier works on "Ulysses," Richard Kain's **Fabulous Voyager** has now been reprinted in a paperback edition (Viking Press, IL3.000). It is a competent work which throws light on a number of aspects of Joyce's book, especially concerning the arrangement of details. In this respect it has a key to the various recurrent motifs of the work which is particularly useful to anyone who needs to refer back to "Ulysses." However, for the person approaching "Ulysses" for the first time, Stuart Gilbert's "James Joyce's 'Ulysses'" (issued a few years ago as a paperback by Vintage Books) remains unsurpassed. *G.W.*

◆◆◆

ONE of the most touted authors in science fiction, and one of the worst, is Robert A. Heinlein. An engineer with lively social ideas, he lets his imagination run away with him. His novel **Methuselah's Children** (Signet, 84 agorot) is a sequel of sorts to his "Revolt in 2100," but is boring because Heinlein seeks to impress by making his ideas as far-fetched as possible. Worse still, he strings them together with wordy, commonplace, present-day dialogue. This novel, about a group of families forced to leave Earth because of heredity factors that extend their life span beyond a limit that can be tolerated by the egos of ordinary men, is a plodder which makes one wish for the early demise of all concerned. Expendable. *M. R.*

Stamp of the Week



This 75-centime stamp, marking Swissair's introduction of jet aircraft, is one of this year's assortment of Swiss publicity stamps. Others mark World Refugee Year, 50th year of the Swiss National League for Cancer Control and the 500th anniversary of the University of Basle, the oldest in Switzerland. G.W. HILL

Life and Letters

Translation Prizes

The Tschernichowsky Prizes for translation into Hebrew of literature have been awarded to Prof. Israel Efros for "Hamlet", "Timon of Athens" and "Coriolanus," and to Mr. S. Harberg for translations from Dostoievsky and Gorky. Recipients of the Prizes for translation of science works were Mr. A. A. Halevy for "Thucydides, Historiae libri I-VIII" (reviewed on this page on Jan. 8) and to V. Aizman for "Fodder and Animal Nourishment" by Frank B. Morrison.

Defence Service Ordinance, 1949

ORDER TO REPORT FOR REGISTRATION, EXAMINATIONS AND REGULAR SERVICE

By virtue of the authority vested in me in accordance with paras. 3(d) and 7 of the Defence Law, 1959 (Comprehensive Version),* I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation: 1. In this Order, "eligible for service" means a male Israel Citizen or any man permanently residing under the jurisdiction of the State of Israel and who was born on or between September 12, 1942, and April 5, 1943.

Reporting for registration and examination to determine Health Category for Defence Service: 2.(a) Every person eligible for service is hereby ordered to report for registration and medical and other examinations in order to determine his category for defence service, at one of the places listed in Table A, between the hours 8 a.m. and 12 noon on the day listed in Table B, opposite the first letter of his surname;
(b) Every person eligible for registration who reports for registration in accordance with the Defence Service Order (Call to Register), 1959,** will be considered to have reported for registration in accordance with this Order.

Title: 3. This Order will be known as "Order for Defence Service (Call-Up for Registration and Examination) (No. 4), 1960."

TABLE A

1. Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Derech Beit Lehem, corner of Emek Harefaim.
2. Tel Aviv Yafo	Recruiting Office, 1 Rehov Portyah, Yafo.
3. Haifa	Recruiting Office, 32 Rehov Y.L. Peretz.
4. Petah Tikva	Recruiting Office, Shikun Ironi, Pejh.
5. Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Nazareth Street, opp. Municipality.
6. Beersheba	Recruiting Office, Rehov Hama'pil, opp. Keren Cinema.

TABLE B

[illegible]	Tuesday or Wednesday, May 17-18, 1960.
[illegible]	Thursday or Friday, May 19-20, 1960.
[illegible]	Sunday or Monday, May 22-23, 1960.
[illegible]	Tuesday, May 24, 1960.
[illegible]	Wednesday or Thursday, May 25-26, 1960.
[illegible]	Sunday, May 29, 1960.
[illegible]	Monday or Tuesday, May 30-31, 1960.
[illegible]	Thursday or Friday, June 2-3, 1960.
[illegible]	Sunday, June 5, 1960.
[illegible]	Monday, June 6, 1960.
[illegible]	Tuesday or Wednesday, June 7-8, 1960.
[illegible]	Thursday or Friday, June 9-10, 1960.
[illegible]	Sunday or Monday, June 12-13, 1960.
[illegible]	Tuesday or Wednesday, June 14-15, 1960.
[illegible]	Thursday, June 16, 1960.
[illegible]	Sunday, June 19, 1960.
[illegible]	Monday or Tuesday, June 20-21, 1960.
[illegible]	Wednesday or Thursday, June 22-23, 1960.
[illegible]	Sunday or Monday, June 26-27, 1960.
[illegible]	Tuesday or Wednesday, June 28-29, 1960.
[illegible]	Sunday or Monday, July 3-4, 1960.
[illegible]	Tuesday, July 5, 1960.

[illegible], Recruiting Officer.

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2nd Course: Ages 13-15—July 26—August 5 (11 days)
3rd Course: Ages 15-18—August 7—August 18 (12 days).

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VISITORS' GALLERY: Hazel Greenwald

Woman Photographer 'Shoots' Around Globe

By Malka Hillel Shulewitz

WHAT about a trip to the moon? "Well, not just yet," said Mrs. Hazel Greenwald, with a laugh. This would seem to be one of the few journeys that could baffle this small-statured, dynamic woman, sometimes known as Hadassah's "first lady of photography."

A mother of five and a grandmother, Mrs. Greenwald spends part of each year travelling the Seven Seas, and wherever she goes her camera goes too. She has followed Jewish children from various Oriental countries through all stages of their journey until they arrive as Youth Aliya wards to start a new life in Israel. She did a film story about a Moroccan girl in Casablanca and her assimilation into Israel life which earned her the American Film Council Award.

Her film "Around the World in 60 Minutes" resulted from eight months of travel during 1958 — mainly in Asia. Last year she toured the Soviet Union. "I was there in 1933 and again in 1934," she said, "and I was very curious to see what had happened in Russia in 25 years." Few difficulties were placed in her path. She travelled with a group of American tourists by jet plane from Moscow to Stalingrad. "Everything was jets," Mrs. Greenwald remarks, "tremendous planes racing across the skies at 800 miles an hour and always leaving and arriving on time." Mrs. Greenwald recently showed a Jerusalem audience a selection from the hundreds of slides which she took on the trip, including photographs of many of the famous paintings that hang in Russian art galleries taken in her spare time when her party was resting.

The group had also visited Leningrad and Kiev and had made a boat trip along the Volga-Don Canal, stopping off to visit collective farms en route. Sochi, a Black Sea resort, she described as "more elaborate than the French Riviera, with hundreds of good hotels."

Mrs. Greenwald found modern Russia vastly different from the country she had visited a quarter of a century ago. "I had never witnessed such poverty as I saw on my first trip. This time I was pleasantly surprised to find people happy, even singing and dancing in the parks. And you know," added Mrs. Greenwald, using her hands as though trying to make up for a shortage of words, "it



HAZEL GREENWALD

is difficult to express the bigness, the gaudiness of it all. And the joy of the people at meeting Americans! In Rostov-on-Don, it took three hours to get past the ten blocks to our hotel, because of the people crowding around us and asking questions about America. Before they go, most of them tell you: 'Please let your children and grandchildren know that we want peace.'"

During her 27 years as a member of Hadassah's National Board, in charge of the Film Department, Mrs. Greenwald has made many visits to this country and has contributed over 50,000 feet of colour film to bring Hadassah's story in Israel to the organization's 325,000 members throughout the United States. She continues to amaze everyone who works with her by her remarkable energy on the job and her determination to get the picture she wants.

Mrs. Greenwald's two major assignments for this recent two-month visit were a film on the Hadassah Medical Organization and another for Youth Aliya. The former will deal mainly with Hadassah's vast research programme, particularly its anti-trachoma work, as well as with the Medical Centre, for which Hadassah women in the States have raised millions of dollars during the past few years. Final shots will be taken on August 1, when hundreds of Hadassah pilgrims from the U.S. will come up to Israel's capital for the dedication of this giant building, already a Jerusalem landmark.

The Youth Aliya film was shot at Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael in the record time of 12 days, including 15 hours on a fishing craft. "Accommodation was very primitive," said Mrs. Greenwald in her sing-song voice as she sat down for a minute to take a breather from her packing chores. "My husband and I stayed in a fisherman's hut, and we loved it." By the time she had finished the last sentence she was already back on the job, finding a place for a flowered head-piece in a valise. Hats — of all shapes and sizes — are as natural a part of Mrs. Greenwald as her bustling manner and ready humour.

Everything she photographs is recorded on film three ways: on 16-mm. colour movie film, on colour slides and on black and white 35-mm. She adheres to a self-imposed technical rule of learning everything about one instrument without the complications of special lenses and costly meters. "I would lose my picture if these things failed," she remarked. Relying on knowledge and experience alone, she strives for the idea rather than the perfect picture.

When asked how many photographs she had taken, Mrs. Greenwald flung her hands upward: "Just thousands in almost every corner of the globe, and especially in Israel." The vast archives of Hadassah in New York present a remarkable pictorial record of her efforts over the past quarter of a century. They will be considerably enriched when this "first lady of photography" returns to the States in June.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

SON, home on a brief holiday from his school, reports to me various items of Nahariya gossip that he has garnered there. Am not at all surprised to hear them as I remember I heard far more and newer rumours about the place in Dusseldorf than I ever did on the spot. Of one former friend, when I ask why he does not greet him, he says he could not now associate with him as he has heard he goes with girls, or at least a girl. He even knows the name of the girl. Also a former classmate. That makes it worse. Cannot see why this should make him unfit for society as it is, after all, not catching, but accept the dictum without question.

•

SOME days later, waiting in the main street, I see the same boy with another boy — apparently not all his friends shun him — and see that the girl is not far off too. Resolve to watch and see how they pursue their scandalous behaviour in case the subject of youthful romances should ever come up in my presence. Will then be able to speak as an expert.

•

THE procedure for "going with girls" seems to be rather elaborate but not, I would say, likely to lead to dramatic situations. The boy leaves his friend for a moment, takes his bicycle and plunges madly across the road to where the girl is standing, looking at the cinema posters. He misses her by five millimetres and is favoured by a blank stare from her. Without any further greetings they stand silently side by side examining the advertisements, then, still silently, he takes his bicycle and rides back to his male friend.

•

AFTER a few minutes the girl brings her bicycle to where the two boys are standing and, turning her back on them, proceeds to adjust her pedal. Neither of the boys offer to help. Indeed, they do not seem to notice that she is there. For a moment I wonder if I am looking at the right people but I know them very well and am sure I am not mistaken.

•

THE two boys converse loudly on the possibility of going to the beach. The girl is now joined by another girl and they engage each other in quite a different conversation. On films, this one. The first girl then says goodbye to her friend and moves away, wheeling her machine which still has pedal trouble. Five minutes later, her (alleged) boy friend goes in the same direction. One cannot honestly say he follows her. He passes her without a word and is soon out of sight.

•

Truly a grand passion.

Life Returning To Shlomzion Hamalka

Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, once Jerusalem's most fashionable shopping centre, is making a bid to regain the reputation it enjoyed during the days of the Mandate, when it was called Princess Mary Avenue.

Setting the pace is the long-established firm of B. Rosenblum, Ltd., ladies and men's wear specialist, whose store on the corner of Rehov Khoresh is undergoing extensive alterations to make it the most up-to-date in town. The whole frontage of the shop is being remodelled and the interior is being redesigned to bring it into line with the requirements of 1960 merchandising.

The Tourist Department has been enlarged and a special department for high-class tailoring added which also caters for VIPs.

During the alterations "business as usual" is the firm's slogan and they trust that clientele will cooperate during this period.

Rosenblum's corner is sure to add an accent of colour and distinction to Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. (Advt.)

'MARCH OF PRUTOT'



Polio children in summer camp.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE fourth annual "March of Prutot" campaign is slowly picking up speed on its way to the target of IL300,000 for this year, Ilanshil-Polio reports: IL5,500 was collected in a street drive the night the campaign opened in Tel Aviv on Saturday. Nationwide returns so far bring the total to IL60,000.

The Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis now has 4,000 children under its care. The major problem today is rehabilitation: in the eight years since the first epidemic hit this country, the children have grown up, and where further schooling was impossible, vocational training is required to make them self-sustaining.

Appeals have been made for bulk contributions from the workers and managements of large organizations and factories. "March of Prutot" pins, for IL1 and 50 and 10 agorot will be sold across the country for three days. Petrol stations all over the country are cooperating in selling a IL1 sticker. Cardboard containers for inserting 10-100 prutot pieces have been widely distributed to private homes, offices and public places.

Careful Shoppers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"SALES are not for us," says Erich Eckmann, head of the Eckmann chain of three stores in Tel Aviv. "Instead we offer a continuing drive for cheaper summer goods, and to further this we will return the money or the difference in price to any customer who can prove that they have purchased a similar item at a lower price anywhere in the city," Mr. Eckmann concludes.

This comparative shopping idea is a favourite one of many of the large American department stores. Its success is built on the ability of a given chain of stores to buy up or order large quantities of a particular item that can be offered at an exceptional price. Mr. Eckmann can this year show an unusual selection of his very own bargains. A cotton drip-dry blouse at IL3.95, nylon half slips at IL4.95 (instead of IL7). Super bargain is an Elastex bathing suit at IL12.95.

Eight new articles are offered every week and as an additional come-on, with every purchase of over IL5, the housewife can have a picture postcard photo of her child. Credit facilities are also extended on a ten month pay-off plan.

In general Mr. Eckmann feels that competition is all to the good as all his shops report higher turnover. Also prices are down this year by about 10 to 15 per cent as compared with last.

Weaves at Print Prices

By Shanti Berlyne



A WAR-TIME meeting in Beirut between a lieutenant in the Free French Forces and the Tel Aviv girl who became his wife was the foundation of one of Israel's most flourishing export enterprises.

The dashing French officer was Ben Moussa, one of the best-known weavers in Lyons, the birth-place of the Jacquard loom. Three years ago he opened the "Francitex" factory in beautiful surroundings at Caesarea and began production of Jacquard fabrics, two-thirds of which he now exports to all corners of the globe. Most of the designs used are the latest available from the parent mill at Lyons but recently local textile artists have created new weaves which have been sent to France to be woven there.

Invented in the 19th century by M. Jacquard, the loom enables a single weaver to produce elaborate fabrics as easily as the simplest web and by changing the "cartoons" on which the pattern is coded to make widely differing textures.

The design is first worked out on finely squared paper, each line of squares then being cut into the "cartoon" which automatically controls the combination of warp threads to be lifted as the needle-shaped shuttles pass through. The effect is a brocade texture which may vary from very fine to boldly encrusted. "Francitex" has combined the traditional weaves with the most contemporary motifs.

The cloth is uncrushable and colour-fast. It is economical to produce a fairly small run of a particular design and thus guarantee its exclusiveness whereas in printed fabrics a large quantity has to be manufactured in order to make a design profitable.

A new marketing arrangement was set up by M. Moussa, who supplies one or two retail outlets in each of the large towns direct from the mill, thus cutting out the middlemen. In Jerusalem, Kissinger is the sole agent for the large range of Francitex fabrics, in Haifa Katzenstein and Falkowitz & Goldin; Tel Aviv has three: Siviuv, Arbeli, and Falkowitz & Goldin.

This method of merchandising has slashed 30-40 per cent from the selling price and Francitex weaves, ranging from lightweight cottons to heavy untarnishable Lurex brocades for evening wear, are available at IL4.50 to IL9 per metre. This compares extremely well with the price of printed cottons.

The firm recently opened their own ready-made workshop where their own designers and cutters make up an attractive line of blouses, dresses and housecoats which have already earned favourable comments at a number of fashion shows.

Our illustration shows left: A simple sheath in Francitex flowered cotton with contrasting girdle. Right: Pencil-slim dress of "Francitex" gingham with bold collar of white piqué.

Your Israel Doctor

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

WHY Israelis have a curiously ambivalent attitude to our achievements. On the one hand we proudly display our successes to each visitor and on the other we denigrate them to each other and seem to accept most ideas from abroad as being infinitely superior to anything we can produce ourselves.

This is especially so in health matters where our national inferiority complex assumes that any medical treatment given abroad, preferably in Germany or America, is of a much higher standard than could possibly be available in our own country. Thus, from time to time, a plea is heard from a family with a sick child needing a special kind of operation or form of treatment; and a public subscription is hurriedly raised, the air company offers free tickets and the happy beneficiaries are off for a long stay in the U.S. It is true that a few, very complicated operations, such as certain of those on the heart, are performed abroad (often purely as experiments) and not in Israel, and in such cases it is most often the Israel specialist who will himself recommend the new procedure.

Readers of this newspaper will recall the case of a child with cancer of the eyes who, last week, was flown abroad in an attempt to save his sight and life. Less publicity was given to an equally tragic case — reported in this paper — of a little girl with a similar complaint, who was brought specially to Israel in the hope of cure. Some details of this case were given at a recent meeting of doctors in Jerusalem and it is instructive as showing something of the skilful treatment available on our own doorstep.

This little girl, aged 3, was the third daughter of an Iranian family with a tragic history. The two older sisters had each contracted cancer of the eyes and had died, one after the other. Our patient developed cancer herself in one eye and this was removed in Iran. As so often, the cancer proved to be bilateral and she developed an early growth in the remaining eye. The parents refused to have the eye removed to save the little girl's life and took her to Hamburg to the famous University Eye Clinic where the same advice was given. Then on to Paris where a famous specialist regretted that there was nothing else to be done and so finally to Jerusalem to Professor Isaac Michaelson, who last week was awarded the Israel prize for his researches into eye diseases.

Lengthy Treatment

The treatment was long and complicated. First the growth was stopped from spreading by the electrocautery. Next it was irradiated by a new technique using the cobalt bomb, for ordinary X-ray therapy often destroys the lens of the eye as well as the growth. When the growth had shrunk to manageable proportions the remaining foci were destroyed by a new instrument that shines a tiny powerful beam of hot light exactly where the surgeon wishes.

The full course of treatment took many weeks and left the one eye scarred but seemingly healthy. Over the next few months the eye healed and although it is too soon for any final opinion, chances are that the cancer has been stamped out.

I have given only this one instance of the high standard of treatment — high by any international standard — available at the Hadassah University Hospital, and, indeed, at most of the large hospitals in this country. There is little in the way of medical treatment that is not as good in Israel as elsewhere; there is a good deal that is better than that given at the majority of medical centres abroad. Would-be seekers of foreign medical care might well bear this in mind.

Drinks That Keep You Cool

By Molly Bar-David

ACTUALLY, all drinks except alcohol keep you cool — even hot soup! Some people, for some strange reason, try to avoid drinking in the heat, but this is folly. Sweating — which results from drinking — is a cooling process and a healthy one, just as bathing is (and both are essentials in abundance in the summertime). However, sweating too much may involve loss of salt in the body and for that reason one should have salt foods in the summer. It is no wonder that olives are eaten at all meals by the Arabs, and that herring has become as much a part of the Israel breakfast as kippers are in England.

Summer drinks should be stimulating — that is why coffee is such a favourite. Iced tomato juice should be salted and peppered, with the zest of a lemon added.

There are certain ingredients that give a fruit drink a lift. The first of these, of course, is temperature. It should be cold, even icy, with cubes or ice shavings in the glass. Soda or a dash of iced hock (one of the few wines I recommend for summer drinks) will do wonders for a drink. Sprigs of mint, peelings of cucumber, slices of lemon, a few pitangos, all of these are wonderful in adding flavour, scent, colour and piquancy to a cold summer drink.

Then there are the ice cream drinks, all of them both refreshing and nourishing. Chief of these, of course, is iced coffee, but you will also like combinations of soda, milk, ice cream and crushed strawberries or other fruit. Iced chocolate (cocoa with ice cream or chocolate sauce) is always a winner with youngsters, and you can even beat in an egg and then not worry about supper and sluggish appetites in the heat. With the melon season around the corner, you'll find that ice cream, melon, milk and soda is a dream.

Personally I dish out cold drinks that are different every day, using what happens to be in the house at the time. Spices are a wonderful thing for drinks and I find that a dash of ginger or cinnamon or nutmeg will liven up a drink. Bottle orange or grapefruit juice will serve as a base for such a drink and to it I will add a sprig of mint from my garden (everyone ought to keep it even on a window in a plant pot), a slice of lemon, a swig of hock, a bottle of soda, a beaten egg. If there is sauce left from compote — any kind at all — in it goes into the drink, sometimes with a bit of tinned fruit. Rhubarb is very good in a cool drink too.

And then there is borsht! It's wonderful rose-clear with lemon and sugar, heavenly with sour cream, even better with sour cream and egg yolk. Add slices of fresh cucumber to it, or chopped parsley. I love it also mixed with chilled tomato juice, which I buy in cans and keep in the quick chiller all the time. Cold chicken soup by the way, is also a very good summer drink.

Iced tea is very refreshing as a cool summer drink. It is very good just plain with lots of lemon juice and sugar, and even more exciting with mint in it. Balls of sugar melon add an interesting note, along with the mint in a pyrex teapot, and add a delightful nuance of flavour.

Strawberry Milk Shake

2 cups strawberries, 5 cups milk, whipped cream (optional), ¾ cup sugar, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. lemon juice.

Crush strawberries and add lemon juice, salt and sugar and then add to the cold milk, mixing thoroughly. Chill very well. Top each glass with whipped cream.

Banana Milk Shake

6 tbsps. vanilla ice cream, 4 fully ripe bananas, 4 cups cold milk.

Mash bananas and add milk and whip up with a rotary beater. Chill. Add ice cream and serve.

Lemon Milk Shake

2 eggs, ½ cup iced water, 6 tbsps. lemon juice, ½ cup sugar, 3 cups cold milk.

Beat eggs and add water, juice and sugar, mixing very well. Add slowly to the milk (not vice versa, or it will curdle!) stirring constantly. Serve at once.

Orange Nog

2 cups milk, 1 tbsp. sugar, chipped ice, 1 cup orange juice, 2 tsps. grated rind of orange.

Place milk and sugar in shaker or fruit jar. Shake well with ice. Add orange juice and rind and shake vigorously.

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Herzl's Vision of—Commercials

Radio Review

THE "Brains Trust" was last week asked to consider Herzl's reactions if he could come to Israel today. This type of question so beloved by question-masters can only succeed if not taken seriously; it calls for whimsey or humour. But the Kol Yisrael brains trust is a sideshow of the Hebrew University and is constituted by academic professors whose lightest touch is already heavy. Fundamentally the composition of the Brains Trust is at fault; it calls for good — and if possible, amusing — talkers from all walks of life. One, or at the most two, academicians should be there to keep it on an even keel; the sole qualification for the others should be conversational.

The programme was also slowed down by the moderating of Dr. Werblowsky. He punctuates his phrases with over-frequent hesitations. It is true that "to 'er' is human" and we can forgive Dr. Werblowsky his 'er'-ing when he is giving his own stimulating ideas but when his contribution is to moderate, his style can become irritating.

Switch Off

As to the answers about Herzl, the group tended to waffle and I suspect that if Herzl was alive the first thing he would have done would have been to switch off the radio. There was argument as to whether Herzl would have been satisfied with what has been achieved or would not; and it was left to Professor Bergmann to point out that Herzl's world was so different that the question was basically absurd.

I would have preferred the discussion to consider the real problem of other Zionist leaders who have seen the dream of a state fulfilled. My own picture of Herzl in Israel would be of his attending an ulpan but failing to master Hebrew. This would have prevented him practising law, in which case he would have tried playwriting but the contents would have been found too Diaspora-centred except for one of the new immigrant troupes and perhaps for a single performance over Kol Yisrael. He would then have been given a seat without portfolio on the Jewish Agency-Executive and sent on a mission to Austria. After two years he would have been gently dropped but elected a virilist of the Zionist General Council and may have even been allowed to rap the gavel three times to open the Congress. Finally he would have taken to writing his memoirs until he reached a ripe and senile old age when his neighbours would pityingly have commented "That poor old man — he thinks he's Nahum Goldmann."

'Altneuland' Passage

More likely, though, Herzl would still be thinking about the future. Although radio did not exist in his time, "Altneuland" had a vision akin to commercial broadcasting which is worth quoting:

"Perhaps you'd rather hear the programme from an oral newspaper." David lifted two receivers from the wall, and handed them to his guests.

Kingscourt laughed. "Your Excellency cannot impress me with that. They had a spoken newspaper like that in Budapest twenty-five years ago."

"I did not intend to show you anything new. By the way, this oral newspaper is cooperative. Its advertisements command the highest rates. The reader of a printed newspaper is not obliged to look at the advertising columns. But he is defenceless against advertisements that come through the receiver. Listen in. You may happen to hear one."

They put the receivers to their ears. They were informed about a dock fire in Yokohama, a theatrical premiere in Paris, and the latest quotations on the New York cotton exchange. Then, very clearly enunciated, they heard:

"At Samuel Kohn's ... Best grades of diamonds, genuine and artificial. Lowest prices guaranteed. At Sa-mu-el Kohn's Great Gallery, 47."

"Sometimes," said David, "the wording is so clever that the listener does not suspect that he is listening to an advertisement. This paper yields enormous profits. The subscribers pay one shekel a month for the service, and get back far more than that in profits. There are no expenditures for paper, printing or mailing. However, the municipality of Haifa and the New Society make this enterprise pay them tribute. And representatives of the New Society supervise the 'paper' at its headquarters so that no false or alarmist reports or obscenities may be dictated into the apparatus."

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Chopin 2nd piano concerto played by Rubinstein and Warsaw Philharmonic (tonight at 9.15); European dance festival (tonight at 10; second wavelength); American minstrel show (tomorrow at 4); Lag ba'-Omer (tomorrow at 7.30); Shimon bar-Yochai (Sun. at 6); Herzl Memorial assembly relayed from Basle (Sun. at 9.30); Jean Cocteau (Sun. at 10; second wavelength); History of Italian music (Sun. at 10.30; second wavelength); La Maitrise concert (Tues. at 9.15); Shlomo Ginossar and Haim Cohn discuss "The Place of Jewish Law in the State" (Weds. at 10.05); Kathleen Ferrier (Thurs. at 12.30); Problems of the Social Worker (Thurs. at 6.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
392, 336.4, 349 & 230 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Meyerbeer: March from "L'Africaine"; Boccherini: Concerto in D for Cello and Orchestra; Friedrich II: Symphony in D; Telemann: "Don Quixote", Suite. 12.00 Chamber Music: Ravel: Quartet in F, for Strings, played by the Lassal Quartet; Bach: Chorale, Chopin: Rondo (played by Pnina Salzmann and Eliyahu Rudiakov (Duo Pianists). 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go: 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.45 Kabbalat Shabat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique, opus 14, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.30 Shulamit Livnat (Vocalist) and "Renavim" Group. 7.50 Light Music. 8.00 "For you & for you" — ed. by Y. Ben-Herzl & R. Bashan. 9.10 Talk by S. Shafir. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Vaughan-Williams: Overture "The Wasps", played by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent; Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2 in F minor, opus 21, played by Arthur Rubinstein with the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Witold Rowicki; Beethoven: Symphony No. 2 in D, opus 36, played by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Mancini: Two Movements from Concerto for 4 Instruments; Gluck: Two Dances from "Orpheus"; Donizetti: Overture "The Laughter of the Regiment"; Faure: Two Movements from "Pelleas and Melisande"; Prokofiev: One Movement from Symphonette; Chabrier: Espana. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Haydn: Symphony No. 8 in D minor; Janacek: Symphonette, opus 60. 10.30 Programme on Chopin, ed. by M. Ohad. 11.30 Choral Songs by H. Alexander. 11.45 The Hebrew Song Festival. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew songs. 12.50 "Stage and Screen." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert: Offenbach-Dorati: Suite from "La Belle Helene"; Ketelbey: "In a Monastery Garden". 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Baton Up" — Arthur Friedler. 4.45 Literary Corner. 5.00 New Records. 5.30 Oriental Music. 5.45 Series of Programmes by Dr. E. Edelstein & Dr. A. Fohorilles. 6.00 Opera: Strauss: "The Bat", Performed by the National Israel Opera. 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.30 "Melaveh Malka." 8.55 Bible Reading: Tehilim, Chaps. 29 & 30. 9.10 Talk by M. Medzini. 9.15 Summer Concert played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Glazounov: "Chopiniana" (Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal); H. M. Bumipol Adulet of Thailand: Lullaby (Orchestrated and conducted by K. Pringsheim); Roussell: "The Spider's Feast" (Conductor: Serge Baudo). 10.00 "Disco Parade". 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
469, 422.5 & 292.7 M.
Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.00 Opening. 3.01 Melodies. 3.30 Edmondo Ross and his Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding". 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Folklore of the Nations. 10.30 "Tempo" — Musical Magazine. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert": Handel: Organ Concerto; Walton: "Belshazzar's Feast". 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.1 M.) Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.35 "This Week's Portion." 10.40 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Shabbat programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 "The Lighter Side." 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 225 and 235 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.45 Legends. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by: Beethoven, Bach & Bartok. 7.55 Reading from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 Talk of the Week. 8.10 "Pleasant Tune." 8.30 Opera Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1005." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Shavua Tov" — Musical Miniatures. 8.00 Musical Pot-Pourri. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (25.12, 13.92, 19.46, 16.86 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. UN in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

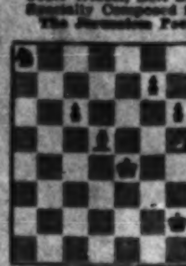
Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, America This Week on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (421 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

Chess

Friday, May 13, 1960

PROBLEM No. 1336
Yosef Wiesel, Beit Ezra
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Ke4; Bd5; Ktg6; Ph4. (4)
Kg2; Kta8; Pc6, f7, g6. (5)
Maximummer. Selfmate in three.

We remind solvers that in a Maximummer Black has to play his geometrically longest moves.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1332 (Petite): The tries 1.Qa3? and 1.Qe6? are defeated by 1.— Kt any. Solution 1.Qa7! K:e6/Kf4 2.Bg4/Qf7 — Zagorujko theme. Problem No. 1333 (Main): 1.Kb3 — 2.Kt any. 1.—Bf7/Bg6/Bh5/B:c6 2.Ktd5/Kte4/Kte2/Ktb5 — a fine Kt.—B. duel.

MIHAIL TAL, NEW WORLD CHAMPION

As reported in these columns, the youngest world champion in chess history, 23-year-old Mihail Tal, was crowned last Saturday, when the 21st game of the world championship ended in a 17-move draw. Leading right from the first game, Tal won six games, lost two and drew 13, scoring a total of 12½ points against Botvinnik's 8½. Tal's dynamic and daring style completely triumphed over his formidable rival's rock-solid play. To millions of chess lovers Tal has become the explorer of the unknown in this field of the human mind. The following is the 17th game of the Championship series:

Game No. 870
Caro-Kann Defence

M. Tal — M. Botvinnik

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Ktc3 d:e 4.Kt:e4 Bf5 5.Ktg3 Bg6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Ktg1-e2 Ktf6 8.Ktf4 Bd6 9.Kt:g6 h:g 10.Bg5 Ktbd7 11.0-0 Qa5 12.f4 0-0-0 13.a3 Qc7 14.b4 Ktb6 15.Be2 Be7 16.Qd3 Ktfd5 17.B:e7 Q:e7 18.c4 Ktf6 19.Rab1 Qd7 20.Rbd1 Kb8 21.Qb3 Qc7 22.a4 Rh4 23.a5 Ktc8 24.Qe3 Kte7 25.Qe5 Rh4-h8 26.b5 c:b 27.Q:b5 a6 28.Qb2 Rd7 29.c5 Ka8 30.[illegible] Ktc6 31.B:c6 Q:c6 32.Rf3 Qa4 33.Rf43 Rc8 34.Rb1 Q:a5 35.Rb3 Qc7 36.Qa3 Ka7 37.Rb6 Q:f4 38.Kte2 Qe4 39.Qa5 Qd5 40.R:a6+! Kb8 41.Qa4. Black resigns.

The 18th game seemed to be a quick draw, but just before it was adjourned, the plot thickened as Tal's king found itself in a tight spot. Botvinnik, however, did not find a good follow-up in the fastnot, and Tal escaped the threat by sacrificing a pawn.

Game No. 871
Nimzovich Defence

M. Botvinnik — M. Tal

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 e6 3.Ktc3 Bb4 4.a3 B:c3+ 5.b:c Kte4 6.Qc2 f5 7.Kth3 0-0 8.f3 Ktf6 9.c5 b6 10.c:b c:b 11.e3 Qc7 12.Bd2 Ktc6 13.c4 Ba6 14.Rc1 Ktd8 15.Qa4 Qc6 16.Q:c6 Kt:c6 17.Bb4 Kt:b4 18.a:b B:c4 19.B:c4 Rfc8 20.B:e6+ d:e 21.Ke2 Kf7 22.Ktf4 a5 23.b:a b:a 24.Kd3 a4 25.R:c8 R:c8 26.Ra1 Ktc4 27.Rb1 a3 28.Rb7+ Kf6 29.Ra7 g5 30.Kth5+ Kg6 31.g4 Ktb2+ 32.Kd2 Ktc4+ 33.Kd3 Ktb2+ 34.Kd2 Ktc4+ 35.Ke2 Rc6 36.h3 e5 37.d:e f:g 38.h:g Kt:e5 39.R:a3 Rc2+ 40.Kf1 Kf7 41.e4 Rd2 42.Ke1 Ra2 43.Rb3 Ke7 44.Ktg7 Kt:f3+ 45.R:f3 R:g4 46.Ktf5+ Ke6 47.Ktg3 h5 48.Kt:h5 R:e4+ 49.Kf2 Ke5 50.Kg3 Rb4 51.Ktg7 Rf4 52.Ra3 Rd4 53.Ra5 Rd6 54.Ra7 Rd4 55.Re7 Rf4 56.Re7+ Kf6 57.Ra7 Re4 58.Kth5+ Kg6 59.Kf3 Rb4 60.Ktg3 Rf4+ 61.Ke3 Rf7 62.Ra5 Rf6 63.Kte4 Rf5 64.Ra6+ Kg7 65.Ktg3 Re5+ 66.Kd4 Rb5 67.Ke4 Kf7 68.Ktf5 Rb4+ 69.Ktd4 Rb1 70.Ktf2 Rb4 71.Ktd4 Rb1 72.Ktc6 Kg6 73.Kte5+ Kh5 74.Ra5 Re1+ 75.Kf3 Rf1+ 76.Kg3 Rf5. Draw.

With its surprising 5½:½ win over ASA, Lasker c.c. has practically assured itself of the National Team Championship for another year. Ramat Gan scored 8:1 over Bat Yam, Reti beat Upper Galilee 4½:1½ and Zahal drew its match against Jerusalem. After the fourth round the scores are: Lasker 20 points, Reti 18½, ASA 14½, Ramat Gan 10, Zahal 8½ (1), Jerusalem 8½, Bat Yam 8, U.G. 4½ (1).

ELIAHU SHAHAF

BRIDGE
By JERUSALEMITE

Double Trouble

THERE are still players who will double a slam on what they consider an excellent chance for a penalty. More often than not this leads to their undoing by the gratuitous information they give.

	S. 9 5 3 H. A Q J 7 6 D. 5 7 3 C. A Q	
S. 6 H. 8 2 D. J 10 9 6 2 C. 10 7 6 5 2	N W E S	S. Q J 10 H. K 10 9 4 3 D. 8 4 C. K 9 4
	S. A K 8 7 4 2 H. 5 D. K Q 5 C. J 8 3	

South was declarer at six spades, North having shown hearts and cue-bid his clubs. With both missing kings offside and a sure trump trick into the bargain East dropped the hammer.

West missed his great chance when he started with the diamond knave; a club opening would have assured the set.

The normal course for declarer would be to draw trumps and set up a couple of winners in hearts, playing East for the king. But South feared to find East with all the missing trumps; he therefore used a precious entry to win the first trick in dummy and called for the nine of spades. After two rounds of trumps came the ace and the queen of hearts; East covered, and South ruffed.

Now dummy was short of an entry to try to set up the fifth heart. To make up for this loss declarer first cashed his diamonds and then played a trump.

Poor East was end-played. He had no more diamonds and had to bring the ten of hearts; but declarer pounced on this with the knave, and the lead of the seven helped to establish the six-spot for the discard of the second club loser.

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Tel. Gedera 68

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To All Washing Machine Owners



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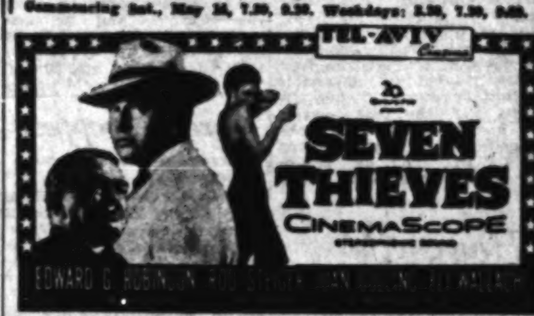
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Girls in Uniform

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LES NUITS DE LUCRECE BORGIA
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YUL BRYNNER
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Don't miss it.

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Sabah
Ismalyl Yassin
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in
ANA SATUTA
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.15

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The hilarious story of a delayed honeymoon
M.G.M. picture in Metrocolor
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Rita Hayworth
Anthony Franciosa
STORY ON PAGE ONE
Cinemascope
For adults only

HOD
Lino Ventura, Dora Doll
in
Montmertre 125
3 perfs.: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

GAT
Premiere
Shelley Winters
Winner of the 1960 Oscar Prize
Peggy Cummings
John Gregson
in the hilarious comedy
TO DOROTHY A SON
3.30 7.15 9.30

MAXIM 2nd Week
The hilarious cast of "CARRY ON SERGEANT"
in the even funnier British Comedy
CARRY ON NURSE
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
ALEC GUINNESS
BETTE DAVIS
The Scapegoat

MOGRABI 6th Week
Elizabeth Taylor
Katharine Hepburn
Montgomery Clift
in
SUDDENLY, LAST SUMMER
By Tennessee Williams
Adults only
3.30, 7.15, 9.30
Air-Conditioned

OPHIR 2nd Week
SARITA MONTIEL
CARMEN LA FILLE DE GRANADA
MAURICE RONET
JORGE MISTRAL
AMADEO NAZZARI
Eastman Color
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

ORION 2nd Week
Robert Siodmak's Masterpiece
LES RATS
Prize winner of the International Film Festival in Europe
With
CURD JURGENS — MARIA SCHELL
Hebrew and English subtitles.
3.30, 7.15 & 9.15.
Adults only.

PARIS CINEMA
9th Week
Great French Film Masterpiece
LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS
with the King of Pantomime Jean Louis Barrault
A New Forum Film Release
Book your seats in advance!

PEER (Air-conditioned)
3rd Week
Can a woman who commits adultery say—"No! I didn't, it was..."?
Julie London, Anthony Steel
A Question of Adultery
Forum Film release
Strictly for adults only.

SHDEROTH 3rd Week
The film of the year
"Oscar" Winner
Room at the Top
with Simone Signoret
Laurence Harvey
Heather Sears
Adults only

TAMAR
presents, for the first time on the Israel screen, the exciting Spanish singer
MARUJITA DIAS
in
". . . Y DESPUE'S DEL CUPLE"
Six shows daily.

TCHELET
Air-conditioned
Gina Lollobrigida
Yves Montand
Pierre Brasseur
Marcello Mastroianni
in the best picture of the year
THE LAW
3.30 7.30 9.30

YARON
Under the distinguished patronage of the French Embassy and in honour of the arrival of Jean-Louis Barrault
World Premiere
THE TESTAMENT OF DR. CORDELIER
Directed by Jean Renoir
Today: 3.30 p.m., Sat. 7.15, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

ZAMIR
5th Week
ROMY SCHNEIDER
in the prize winner of the 1960 Cannes Festival
DIE HALBSTARKE
Eastman Color
Hebrew & English subtitles
No complimentary tickets.

ZAFON 3rd Week
TIGER BAY
with John Mills, Horst Buchholz and Hayley Mills,
the exceptionally gifted child actress,
Newsflash — just arrived!
The short: "WEDDING IN SPRINGTIME"
Wedding of Princess Margaret
In 3 parts. — In glorious Colour

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9.
Commencing May 14, 1960.

ARMON Tel. 4820
7th Week
By Public Request
DORIS DAY, ROCK HUDSON
The Perfect Pair for
PILLOW TALK
Best comedy of the year
Cinemascope
in Eastmancolor
Hebrew, French subtitles
No complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 3829
Leon Uris, author of "Battle Cry" and "Exodus" wrote this dramatic bombshell
Stanley Baker
Elisabeth Mueller
Gia Scala — Theodore Bikel
THE ANGRY HILLS

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1486
2nd Week
HONEYMOON
Directed by Michael Powell
"Red Shoes"
Antonio Antony Steel
Ludmilla Tcherina
Technirama — Technicolor

ORION Tel. 2914
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
A film of rare beauty!
A Dog of Flanders
Theodore Bikel, David Ladd
Monique Aherne

ORNA Tel. 4730
2nd Week
The Comedy of the Year!
What happens when the wife goes on vacation and the husband remains at home!
MARITI IN CITTA
Renato Salvatori —
— Giorgia Moll —
— Nino Taranto

RON Tel. 3104
Erica Remberg, Adrian Hoven
Paul Hoerbiger
Richard Romanowsky
WIEN DU STADT MEINER TRAEUME
(Vienna, City of My Dreams)
Eastmancolor
Hebrew—French subtitles
Also Sunday at 10.45 a.m.
Today, Friday, at 3 p.m.:
THE BELLES OF ST. TRINIAN'S

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Banned for over 10 years — now released at last!
Jerusalem Premiere
Sergei Eisenstein's
IVAN THE TERRIBLE
(Part II —
"The Boyars' Plot")
On the programme:
Short on the Life of Sergei Eisenstein.

ZION HALL Tel. 3296
Robert Taylor, Tina Louise
Untamed Desire...
Explosive Action...
Thrills and Excitement
In a daring and powerful drama
THE HANGMAN

TEL-OR Tel. 3570
ISRAEL PREMIERE
THE GLASS TOWER
Starring Lilli Palmer, Peter Van Eyck, O. E. Hasse
A STEINER Film

Commencing Saturday, May 14, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4058
Dalida in Rapt
Also today at 3 p.m.

STUDIO Tel. 4055
Separate Tables
Starring
David Niven — Wendy Hiller
Rita Hayworth
Burt Lancaster
Today at 3 p.m. LUCKY ME

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday May 14, 1960.
Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
2nd Week
A great human drama that changed the destiny of the last war
SINK THE BISMARCK
with
Kenneth More, Dana Wynter
Cinemascope.
20th Century Fox Film.

ARMON Tel. 4840
Jeanne Moreau
("Les amants")
Maurice Ronet
("La sorcière")
in a first-rate thriller awarded the highest French Prize
ASCENSEUR POUR L'ECHAFAUD
("Lift to the Scaffold")
Directed by Louis Malle
("Les amants")
For adults only

ATZMON Tel. 3003
The story of Goya in M.G.M.'s
THE NAKED MAJA
Technicolor
Ava Gardner
Anthony Franciosa
No complimentary tickets.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
Johnny Weissmuller in
TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
TIP ON A DEAD JOCKEY
Cinemascope
Robert Taylor
Dorothy Malone.
3 perfs. nightly 4.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Sterling Hayden
Anita Ekberg, in
VALERIE
For adults only
Mats.: The True Story of Jesse James.
No Time for Sergeants.

MIRON Tel. 3003
3rd Week
M.G.M.'s great comedy
THE MATING GAME
Technicolor
DEBBIE REYNOLDS —
TONY RANDALL

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Rosalind Russel as
Auntie Mame
Cinemascope. Technicolor.
First performance starts at 6.30 sharp.

ORAH Tel. 4017
LE JOUEUR
with Gérard Philippe
Liselotte Pulver.
Based on the book by Dostoievsky.
Metrocolor.

ORION Tel. 4020
Israel Premiere
Hall ventilated
Sterling Hayden
Arthur Franz
BATTLE TAXI
Non-stop mats. from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon.:
Man in the Shadow
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
Don't Go Near the Water.

ORLY Tel. 81000
One minute to Carmelit terminus
The delightful Italian Comedy
MOGLI PERICOLOSE
("Nice to be a Bachelor")
Sylva Koscina, Dorian Gray.
3 perfs. nightly 4.45 & 9.

PEER Tel. 2222
Brigitte Bardot
Jacques Charrier
in the world-famous comedy
Babette Goes to War
Cinemascope — In colour.
A Columbia Picture.

TAMAR Tel. 6582
The most unusual story ever filmed
The World, the Flesh and the Devil
Harry Belafonte, Mel Ferrer
M.G.M. Production
in Cinemascope.

MAY Tel. 2856
2nd Week
Nella Citta l'Inferno
("Hell in the City")
Super Cinemascope.
ANNA MAGNANI
GIULIETTA MASINA
For adults only